

LINCOLN HERITAGE
TRAIL (ILLINOIS)

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ILLINOIS IN GENERAL

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Illinois

Lincoln Heritage Trail

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



Gov. Kerner, with help of Boy Scouts, puts up a marker along new section of marked trail along which Abraham Lincoln frequently traveled. Route now is closer to the one Lincoln followed from New Salem, where he lived in the 1830s, to Springfield. Scouts making the well-known Lincoln Trail Hike will find it shifted from major highways. (AP)

Nation Needs Lincoln Spirit: Kerner

Sun-Times Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—What this nation needs is a resurgence of the American spirit of Abra-

ham Lincoln, Gov. Kerner declared Sunday in an address in the church once attended by Lincoln.

Kerner spoke on the eve of Lincoln's Birthday in the First Presbyterian Church.

Lincoln, he told the congregation, "stands before the world as the great image of the American dream, the essential American, the personification of all that is good and noble in our past." It is the American spirit embodied in Lincoln that will help carry forward the world's "unfinished business," the equality of man, the governor said.

Kerner cited Lincoln's depiction of the Declaration of Independence as a mirror that should be shown the world day in and day out to reflect the basic concepts of the United States. He then said:

"In a very real sense, Lincoln

constitutes not only to us, but to all the millions of these peoples (throughout the world), a priceless American asset, more important in the long view than the Aswan Dam or than the Marshall Plan aid.

"They hear of our technological abilities, and our dollar diplomacy, and most of all, and worst of all, they hear of the excesses growing out of racial disturbances, those excesses which stem from our split American morality, our greatest 20th Century social problem."

Discuss Lincoln Memorial



[AP Wirephoto]

Officials planning Lincoln National Memorial highway in Springfield conference. Left to right: James G. Bennett of New York City, Gov. Welsh of Indiana, Charles Warwick, Kentucky tourist travel director, and Gov. Kerner.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18 (AP)—A committee to work out details for the establishment of a Lincoln trail was formed here today during a meeting of officials from three states. The meeting was held in the office of Gov. Kerner who represented Illinois. Indiana's delegation was headed by Gov. Matthew Welsh. Kentucky sent a delegation since Gov. Bert Combs was unable to attend.

Named to the committee were: from Illinois, Virden Staff, Illinois chief highway engineer, and Richard Hagen, Illinois conservation depart-

ment historian; from Indiana, Roy Whitton, secretary of the state highway commission, and Robert Starett, supervisor of state memorials; and from Kentucky, Charles Warnick, director of tourist travel division, and Ed Fox, commissioner of the department of parks.

"We're working on an idea of a trail, following the Lincoln family in three states on which tourists may spend a day—two days—a week—or two weeks," Kerner said. The trail would be over existing roads in the three states, but would be clearly marked, Kerner said.

LINCOLN TRAIL MAY BE MARKED

Migration of War
President to be
Noted in Three States

Frankfort, January 31—A project to

establish a highway routing which will touch all significant sites in the life of President Abraham Lincoln will be headed by Charles Warnick, director of the Kentucky Department of Public Information's Tourist and Travel Division.

To be called "The Lincoln Trail," the route will use existing roads and will connect Lincoln sites in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

"The Lincoln Trail will not attempt to follow exactly in the footsteps of the Lincoln family's migrations," Warnick said, "but will guide the motorist to all the important and interesting places that played a part in the great man's life."

He pointed out that tourists take with enthusiasm to historic tours and sight-seeing routes. "The Lincoln Trail will be a natural tourist attraction which should meet with outstanding success through the three-State area," Warnick declared.

The Kentucky tourist and travel director will be chairman of the committee planning the route. Indiana and Illinois representatives will serve on the committee.

Warnick said the group hopes to have the trail open by late spring of this year. He said highway markers bearing Lincoln's profile will identify the routing.

14 Scouts to Hike Trail on Lincoln's Birthday

Fourteen boys from the Villa Park Boy Scout troop 62 will have a chance to learn about Illinois and Carl Sandburg when they tramp along the 16-mile Sandburg trail near Galesburg Tuesday, Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

Scout leader William Fuerst, 501 Oakland av., Villa Park, said the youngsters, age 11 to 14, decided to walk the trail on Lincoln's birthday because Sandburg spent so much time researching and writing about the Civil war President. He said another reason was because Sandburg spent a good part of his childhood around Galesburg.

Only 6 Hours to Go

Fuerst said the trail which skirts Galesburg's perimeter, would take about six hours to circumvent. He said the hike was a requirement for the awarding of hiking merit badges to qualifying first class and star Scouts.

The badges are given to Scouts who have completed six hikes — five of 10 miles each and one of 20 miles.

Fuerst said five boys taking the Galesburg trip and two already have received their badges for hiking over 70 miles, are star Scout Ronald Kimball, first class Scouts Marc Raudabaugh, and Fred Thorne.

The remainder, all of whom have completed at least one 8-mile hike, are star Scouts Mark Johnson and Fred Steinbach and first class Scouts Bill and Ted Garver; Tom Havelka, Craig Sanders, Richard Sandgunst, Wally Schneider, and Charles Steinbach.

Receives Embroidered Patch

In addition to having the hike count towards the hiking merit badge, all those completing the trip will receive a trail medal and an embroidered patch with a likeness of Sandburg on it. The badge will have the date of the hike on it and the patch will say, "The Carl Sandburg Scout Trail."

Fuerst said, however, that it won't be all fun for the Scouts, because, in addition to hiking the distance, they will have to write a 300-word essay on a

book written by Sandburg and a 100-word interpretation of a group of poems by him.

The group will leave at 5 a. m. for the Galesburg area by station wagon from the Washington High school, Highland avenue and Monterey street.

Commission To Seek Lincoln Tollway Bonds

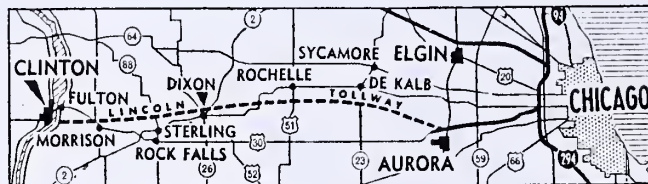
The Illinois State Toll Highway Commission voted Tuesday to ask the Illinois General Assembly for \$450,000 to prepare and issue revenue bonds for building the proposed Lincoln tollway.

As planned by the commission, the new road would run from the end of the present East-West Tollway, six miles west of Aurora, to the Mississippi River.

95 Miles Mapped

The commission voted to ask for the state funds in a meeting at the State of Illinois Building, 160 N. La Salle. The bond issue, which the commission plans for October if the General Assembly grants the initial funds, would be for \$105,000,000.

Charles M. Burgess, commission chairman, said the new toll road would run 95 miles, passing close to Sycamore, De Kalb, Rochelle, Dixon, Ster-



The proposed Lincoln Tollway. (broken line.)

ling, Rock Falls and Morrison. The last city to be served by it would be Fulton.

Burgess said the proposed tollway would not compete with Interstate 80, being constructed as a free road.

Traffic Studied

Further, the communities near which it would pass generate traffic, he said, and no free highway is planned for them. He estimated that since the division of highways has no plans for an expressway in this area, tax money would not be available for a free road for 10 or 15 years.

The commission hopes to begin issuing revenue bonds in October, he indicated, and completion of the tollway would be scheduled for December, 1965.

Burgess recalled that, at the time the present 187-mile tollway system was planned, an extension west to Rock Island was proposed, but was dropped when Interstate 80 was planned.

Repayment Provided

The \$105,000,000 to be raised would be separate from \$441,000,000 in outstanding bonds on the present toll system, Burgess said, and the new road would have to pay for itself, even though administration of it would be combined with the present system.

The commission's resolution did not provide for repayment

of the \$450,000 to the state, but Burgess said the legislation being prepared would call for repayment of this money and of \$169,000 the commission owes the state, which was used to plan tollways in the 1950s. The \$169,000 was never repaid because the planned roads were never built.

Burgess said a meeting will be held Thursday in De Kalb at which representatives of the communities to be served could speak.

Besides Burgess, attending the Tuesday meeting were members Orville Taylor and Austin L. Wyman.

We Missed The Boat Again!

Appropriate ceremonies in Springfield this coming weekend will mark the opening of the Lincoln Heritage Trail project.

The problem remains, however, as to just what the purpose of this trail is: Is it to mark the actual footsteps of Lincoln on his progress from Kentucky, through Indiana to Illinois, or is it simply the marking of a highway dedicated to the memory of a great man?

No one can possibly object to naming highways, schools, institutions, or any thing else in honor of Abraham Lincoln. If this highway, however, is intended to mark the actual historical route, then there is room for some objection.

For many years, we have believed that Abraham Lincoln traveled through Lawrenceville on his way into this state. We have pointed, with a great deal less pride, to the fact that the first woman legally executed in the United States was hanged here.

In spite of this, the history books tell us that Mrs. Surratt, who was involved in the Lincoln assassination plot, was the first woman to be executed. In the same way, the highway is heedlessly being marked along Route 33 as the "Heritage Trail."

Governor Otto Kerner, in a letter to Mayor Charles Hedde, wrote: "The findings disclosed in this report would indicate that the evidence available was not felt sufficient to substantiate the claim that the Lincoln family passed through Lawrenceville."

The report, which was enclosed in the letter is over seven pages in length, which scouts the whole Peter Smith letter by saying that Peter Smith did not come to Lawrence County until after the Lincoln family had gone through.

This, in spite of the fact that Harry E. Pratt, the distinguished historian of the State of Illinois, wrote on August 7, 1953, "I see no reason why his (i.e. Peter Smith's) statements in the letter should not be accepted and Smith seems to have been an ardent Republican in 1860."

At the dedication ceremonies held on June 15, 1938, at the Lincoln Memorial this side of Vincennes on Alternate route 50, the Smith letter was accepted as confirming the place of crossing and substantiating one of the most famous human interest events in Lincoln's life.

The original of the letter is now among the rare manuscripts of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, but several photostatic copies are in existence in this county.

Peter Smith, as evidenced in an article written recently by Byron R. Lewis, president of the Lawrence County Historical Society, was one of the county's most distinguished citizens of that era. He was an educated and highly respected man.

Lawrenceville citizens, so anxious for the increased business which tourism is supposed to bring, have missed the boat again in not making an organized protest in regard to the routing of the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

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L to R

Saw Otto Bremer (Ill)

Saw Matthew Welsh (Ind)

Elph H. Newman

1963

PHOTO BY

RAY E. WHITE
PHOTOGRAPHER
807 BROADWAY • QUINCY, ILL. • BA 2-0615
FILE No. _____ DATE _____

L to R

Saw Otto Koerner (25)
Saw Matthew Walsh (ind)
Joseph R. Heenan

1963

PHOTO BY

RAY E. WHITE
PHOTOGRAPHER
807 BROADWAY - QUINCY, ILL. - BA 2-0615
FILE No. _____ DATE _____

INDEX TO
CITIES AND VILLAGES

**IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT,
STOP IMMEDIATELY - RENDER ALL POSSIBLE AID TO THE INJURED
GIVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS - SHOW YOUR DRIVERS LICENSE
FILL OUT ACCIDENT REPORT FORMS**

Do not obstruct traffic more than is necessary. If you strike an unattended vehicle.

HIGHWAY DISTRICT OFFICES

1st District	2nd District	3rd District	4th District	5th District	6th District	7th District	8th District	9th District	10th District	11th District	12th District	13th District	14th District	15th District	16th District	17th District	18th District	19th District	20th District	21st District	22nd District	23rd District	24th District	25th District	26th District	27th District	28th District	29th District	30th District	31st District	32nd District	33rd District	34th District	35th District	36th District	37th District	38th District	39th District	40th District	41st District	42nd District	43rd District	44th District	45th District	46th District	47th District	48th District	49th District	50th District	51st District	52nd District	53rd District	54th District	55th District	56th District	57th District	58th District	59th District	60th District	61st District	62nd District	63rd District	64th District	65th District	66th District	67th District	68th District	69th District	70th District	71st District	72nd District	73rd District	74th District	75th District	76th District	77th District	78th District	79th District	80th District	81st District	82nd District	83rd District	84th District	85th District	86th District	87th District	88th District	89th District	90th District	91st District	92nd District	93rd District	94th District	95th District	96th District	97th District	98th District	99th District	100th District
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Main 460


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Do not obstruct traffic. Do not leave the scene. Do not leave a note giving your name, address and registration number. If you damage a highway fixture or other property, notify the owner, giving your name and address and automobile license number. Report the accident to the nearest police officer. If anyone is injured or killed, call the police. If your property was damaged more than \$100, or someone was injured or killed. Do this in addition to any reports required by local police or insurance companies. You may report even though no other vehicle than your own was involved. Obey all traffic laws. Do not drink and drive. Do not use drugs. Do not use any way district office, or insurance agent. Your State report will be held confidential, and may not be used as evidence in any lawsuit.

The Highway is yours. Drive like you traveled.


1997


HELP US KEEP IT CLEAN

A black and white photograph showing a highway with a guardrail. A signpost is visible on the right side of the road. The image is part of a campaign to keep highways clean.

(NORTHWEST POWER AND LIGHT CORP.)

All of the ingenuity of man has been employed to make our expressways, highways and byways safe and comfortable to travel and byways that take the driver from the road into the concrete, asphalt and steel is your consideration and courtesy for your fellow driver. Let "Courtesy in 63" be your guide to a safer life and thus eliminate the chance that result in needless tragedy.

 Otto Kerner, Governor

 Charles F. Carpenter,
Secretary of State

Byron R. Lewis

532 JEFFERSON STREET

PHONE 2741

HISTORICAL
GENEALOGICAL
FRATERNAL
PUBLIC SERVICE

● BRIDGEPORT, ILLINOIS

August 5, 1963

Dr. Warren:-

We appreciate a few minutes with you as we from Lawrence County are concerned as to the status of the County in the Lincoln Heritage Trail. We are here for some suggestion^d and advice from you.

In April the Directors of the Lawrence County Historical Society addressed a letter to Governor Otto E. Kerner of Illinois offering the full service of the Society to the Governor. The Governor thanked us ^{and} as passed the letter to Dr. Walton, of the State Historical Library and he in turn thanked us ^{for} with the information and stated that he would ask our advice in a memorial down here.

Later when the Governor called a meeting of the counties to make plans for the State's participation in the Lincoln Heritage Trail, Lawrence county was omitted. The Illinois Information Service had Lincoln entering Illinois just below Palestine. A spokesman from Dr. Walton's office sent an explanatory letter telling why the original routing was changed and even though later the Peter Smith letter came to light, still it was out weighed by information already in which called for abandoning that part of the trail from Vincennes to Lawrenceville to Russelville.

The City of Lawrenceville, its chamber of Commerce, the DAR, The Daily Record and the Historical Society are represented here for a bit of advice and assistance, that our county may have a proper place in the proceedings. We feel that we have a rightful place in the Heritage, more than that Lincoln just passed through.

BRL:tec

Byron R. Lewis, President Hist. Society
Bridgeport, Illinois

A SKETCH OF PETER SMITH & J. WARREN KEIFER

Peter Smith, whose Lincoln letter recently published in these columns and provoked renewed interest in the Lincoln migration in 1830, may well arouse a much more respectful consideration than has heretofore been manifested, was born August 21, 1802, on Duck Creek, near Columbia block house, ^{station} now within the limits of Cincinnati, Ohio.

He was the eldest of his parents family of thirteen children. His father was Samuel Smith, born in New Jersey in 1778, and his mother, Elizabeth McCleave born in Maryland in 1780, was the daughter of George McCleave, a Revolutionary soldier who moved his family from Maryland to Colerain, in the Big Miami country, also, near Cincinnati, in 1790. Samuel Smith and Elizabeth McCleave were married August 12, 1801 and after the birth of their second child, removed to Donnellsville in Clark County, near Springfield, Ohio, and not far from Piqua, where young Tecumseh saw his home demolished by General Clark in 1780. Peter Smith, Sr., father of Samuel, had brought his family to the vicinity of Cincinnati in 1794, when the community was harassed by the Indians under the leadership of the notorious Simon Girty, occasioning the erection of several blockhouses among them Dunlap station. These Dunlaps were government surveyors and from there came John, who was a County Commissioner of Crawford county and became one of the first three in Lawrence county but died while in office. John McCleave, brother of Elizabeth above, came to Illinois in time to be compelled to take his family to Fort Allison. Another Brother of Elizabeth was Benjamin who came to the county when Indian hostilities

were about ended.

Those of the Smith clan and connections seemed to be partial to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, near Springfield. Two cousins of Peter are noted, General J. Warren Keifer and John Peery Miller, Professor of History, who at near 90 years of age wrote this writer in a fine legible hand. Keifer wrote well too, but in large script.

The elder Peter Smith, referred to in the family records as Reverend, was born in Wales in 1753, a son of H Ezekiah Smith who came to the Jerseys. Peter received a general education in Princeton College. He fitted himself to be not only a minister but also, a physician and by both became a teacher. In 1813, Dr. Smith published a volume on medicine at Cincinnati the first in the west. It was entitled "^{Medica} Materia Dispensatory". A collector of Medical books state that Smith was an original investigator. Smith married Catherine Stout in 1776. In 1780, with his wife and two small children, he set out for Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky and finally in Ohio, 1794, where he got rid of "Head Wicks and Slavery". He was the student and investigator in all his meanderings. As the patriarch of the family he removed in 1813 to Clark County, Ohio, evidently for needed land, and there the minister, physician, teacher until his death in 1816. He settled on Mad River and there is a Mad creek in upper Petty township, maybe so named by his grandson, Peter.

There in a wilderness setting, young Peter, the grandson continued his education. There is nothing to indicate formal education at Columbia or Donnellsville, but whatever the situation Peter required no prompting. He was continually surrounded by books and whether in field or forest, when resting moments came

a book was handy for study, with that he had some help from his grandfather and a neighboring teacher. From his Uncle Joseph Keifer, he studied Surveying by assisting in the field and then his study of the texts. His study procedure was laborious, but he won. He taught school for twenty years and found much to be desired in the school system of Ohio and by dint of persuasion, succeeded in having an improved system adopted. This meant much more to him than all his farming and surveying.

Peter Smith was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Judy in the early 1820's. She was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1807, a member of a family well-known in this county, Lawrence. To them were born thirteen children, all of whom grew to adult life. Ten were born in Ohio and three in Lawrence. Peter sold his last tract of 100 acres in Ohio on March 23th, 1846, and immediately, thereafter removed to this county settling in upper part of Petty township, where he entered much prairie and timber land.

Counting the approximate date of his removal, it can be seen that Peter Smith was a resident of Lawrence County, fourteen years before he ever saw Lincoln at Decatur in 1860. Ten years has been given in print and if the time be questioned the records say that Peter Junior Smith was born in Lawrence county, January 13, 1848. Peter served as County Surveyor more than six years and aside from that he has all the surveying he cared to do and check land warrants for the government when administrations were right. He had a large territory to cover and never idle at any time. He worked in Lawrence County, for the improvement of the public school. While he advocated he was also sought for his advice and assistance on school

matters. His son, Orlando married Lucy Leach in Lawrenceville in 1849. He taught school and served a term as Superintendent of School. He served two terms as State Senator. Likewise, Lunenberg Abernathy, a son-in-law was also elected to the same office, but became ill soon after taking office and after a long illness died. His son, Peter Junior after a turn in Kansas returned home and with a brother operated a sawmill for four years; their specialty was walnut lumber of which they supplied to one purchaser in Indianapolis two million feet. He went west to the Territory of Washington and there became prominent in the affairs of King County. Peter's nephew "Tip" (WHH) taught school for most of his life. The mother of this nephew was a Hardacre, a family in which there were numerous teachers; among them three brothers, a cousin came to this county with careers for teaching and they had children to carry on. Due to their preparation, they were always in demand and Peter Smith, the ex-teacher of Ohio was their mentor. Not to be forgotten was John Will McCleave, whose pioneer grandfather John was an own uncle of Peter. John Will was the beloved master of Cross Roads school, always in the front rank of the best county schools. Following the Civil war, Talmon P. Lowery, Ohio born and educated was school *County* superintendent of Schools.

In surveying Peter Smith platted Sumner as soon as the 0 and right-of-way M.R.R. was determined. He platted Chauncey which he named. When the County abandoned the Commissioner form of government and resorted to the Supervision form in 1856, Peter Smith headed the commission to divide the county into eight towns (usually called townships) which remain today with two alterations; a new town, Bridgeport, six by two and one half miles was taken off the east end of Christy and later to this new town on the east was added a half section

taken from Lawrence for the benefit of the city of Bridgeport.

Following the election of Lincoln, Peter Smith was reappointed to his old position with the federal government for how long we have not obtained, but the political climate was such that he could have held it until 1885.

From the time he began to dig out his lessons and add to his knowledge and understanding, he was much preoccupied with his own thought and with the later years, obliviousness closed around him. In such a condition on September 10, 1881, he walked onto the tracks of the O and N R.R. in Sumner, Illinois and was struck by a passing train, instantly killed, his body horribly mangled. He was buried at the White House Cemetery near Bridgeport.

Comments on Peter Smith Letter.

It so happens that this 17th day of July 1963 is the anniversary of the letter written by Peter Smith to his cousin, J. (Joseph) Warren Keifer, attorney, at Springfield, Ohio.

Peter wrote a four page letter, dealing with business, some local news and his meeting with Lincoln and the letters relating an event occurring in Lawrence county during the migration to Illinois in 1830.

Keifer was educated at Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. This college was founded by Horace Mann, a nationally known educator who developed the Normal system of education and had a great influence in Ohio. While Keifer was much younger than his cousin, Peter, they kept up correspondence. While Peter regrets his delay in writing the now famous letter he was probably timely. He does not indicate why he was at Decatur nor leave any intimation^{as} his intended participation in the Republican national convention soon to be held in Chicago. There is much more than related and no doubt should be cast as to

whether Peter Smith met Lincoln and the two having a conversation.

In the first place, Peter Smith was at Decatur to assist in vitalizing the new Republican Party. He may have had in mind his old position and his chances were getting good to return to it again. But more than that, he was there because Jesse K. Daboia, of Lawrence County, State Auditor, nominated for the second term, wanted him there. Jesse was looking forward to November and wanted his friends to work for the long pull. Again, though Jess was seeking a position for himself was advancing Lincoln for the presidency. Such a thing a state candidate will not always do. Jesse wanted Peter Smith and Lincoln to meet and we should not question Peter Smith saying Jesse introduced them and that they did ~~not~~ meet. Peter Smith was slated to go as a delegate to the national convention and wanted to know a little more about his man and if the contact now would be of help to him it should be made.

Smith shows by his letter, he knew about Lincoln coming to Illinois in 1830 and that many stories were being circulated; some about his youthful days. He does give an inference that Lincoln came to Lawrence county and to Lawrenceville. Lincoln replied as to bare-footedness. There were crude and cruel stories told about Lincoln, some of them implying witlessness, some were told in Lawrence; Maybe I can tell you about some of them some time. You need to read again some of the shafts of some easterners because of the eminence they thought they had and wanted none of a candidate they thought akin to a Kentucky Hillbilly.

When Peter Smith left Ohio, Keifer was ten years old, when the letter was written, he was 24, out of college and a practicing lawyer. The older cousin probably saw in his younger one in Clark Co., Ohio one that would carry the torch for Lincoln.

- How in his historical Collections writes that while doing some sketches near Springfield in the winter of 1846, a lad came to him saying his father had asked him to come to be of assistance if needed. How liked the boy and learned from him places of historic interest concerning Tecumseh and George Rogers Clark and more. Years later How walked into a law office in Springfield and there was recognized by the occupant as the one who did the sketching that wintry day many years before. The occupant was J. Warren Keifer who had entered the Civil War as a Major, advanced to Colonel and then to Brigadier General, had served six years in Congress, been speaker of the House. In that body he was the first Speaker to invoke the Cloture rule to cut off debate where needless. He had served with honor and distinction from 1877 to 1883 and now content with his practice. How learned that when the Collections were first published Jesse Keifer had purchased a copy and from it that father and son learned of the greatness of Ohio and there also learned of patriotism and loyalty, the boy when the challenge came plunged into the fray, received his battle scars in preserving the Union. Besides his military and official he became president of a bank in Springfield. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him a Major General of volunteers in the Spanish-American War.

Springfield began to be a manufacturing town about 1846⁽¹⁸⁴⁶⁾, chiefly of farming machinery of which their competition was Cyrus McCormick, just starting his reaper works in Chicago. At that time Peter Smith was coming to Illinois, but biographer states that he was back to Ohio on several occasions and knew something of the conditions in Springfield and the political situation in Ohio. Two men later in Lincoln's Cabinet have some weight in politics; Edwin M. Stanton, in Buchanan's

administration was not going along with the Democrats and Salmon P. Chase the other, had high ambitions. Stanton was a strong Secretary of War and Chase conducted the Treasury, later, Chief Justice. The first from Jefferson the second from Franklin Co., Ohio.

Briefly by implication, if nothing more, Peter Smith wanted Keifer to support and work for Lincoln, his "Noblest Roman of them all" could mean every where in the U.S. Whether it be Commentaries or Shakespeare that prompted the title he rose to the supreme heights in his estimation of his candidate for the high office of President just as Stanton exclaimed nearly five years later, following the assassination, "He now belongs to the ages". Will writers and readers of the future as the letter becomes available minimize the homage of the humble and kindly man of Lawrence county who without malice towards any candidate sought to promote the

It is true that Peter Smith came sometime after the migration of Lincoln to Illinois but that does not mean that he was less informed about the inhabitants than when Lincoln did go by. As he traveled he did much of it, so moved over prairie, by the marshes and swamps and through the timber and over the primitive roads of that time. There was much gossip about a great many things - the church, political - wherever people gathered or mingled. Those who knew related and there were never lack of hearers. Outside these the weekly newspaper furnished some local news and some foreign. Petty township was named for an Ohioan and it was a Buckeye province. Papers back home, the arts and industries of Ohio were well patronized, nothing like Buckeye power^{er} or Champion Harvesters or other wares that could be had.

There were about three groups of Ohioans- from in the counties,

along the Ohio and up towards Dayton; A number of counties including Wayne, and those around Fairfield. Smith came to a pioneer county and was conversant with it.

Early came the Buntins from Hamilton county to Vincennes and a descendant was bringing a non-political newspaper to Lawrenceville. John Francis Buntin had the Star Banner on the way when Peter Smith had no doubt but that the two were acquainted and discussed events. There were other prominent citizens in Lawrenceville and the county and that Smith had met all of them. He had a background of the county before he ever saw Lincoln. He quotes Lincoln as speaking of water and a low prairie, Lower Allison was a low prairie and at times had water in the lower places and these crossed the highway. Lincoln was quoted as rescuing a favorite fist dog which had jumped out the wagon he was driving and how he jumped out the wagon and rescued. Did he have another dog or dogs if he had a favorite? Were there any other dogs along to help bring in the fresh game and how much hunting was done to provide food? Sandburg relates a dog story too, of a hound left behind and of Lincoln wading some distance to retrieve the animal and then wade back, but he names no place where it occurred. Peter Smith explicitly states his dog story as related to lower Allison. Sandburg called his dog a hound. If he spoke such as the English understood, it was a fox hound. In Smith's case its called a fist, fice, vice-hound, foisting hound, a spaniel, not water, or dog would have taken care of himself. Sandburg's dog could not take water either as he stayed on the bank. At the Lincoln National Life Insurance Building in Fort Wayne, Indiana, the headquarters of Dr. Louis A. Warren, who has a splendid Lincoln collection and well-versed on Lincoln, there is a statuary depicting Lincoln by his side, Was the dog either of the two already spoken of or was of another time? Anyhow we must have a dog or dogs suitable to

to Lincoln's station in life when he migrated to Illinois. Nixon and FDR had their dogs so there is nothing inconsiderate in Lincoln having a dog in his life and we may just as well believe it was a fice that dropped out in Allison Prairie.

As for roads the Lincolns could go where other pioneers traveled and were asking no favors or favors on the trail they took. They could take it all on the way to a brighter future.

Byron R. Lewis.

Byron R. Lewis

It is impossible to determine the exact route followed by the Thomas Lincoln family during their migration from Indiana to Illinois in 1830. Numerous historians and historical commissions have tried without success. The best historical source would be a diary written by a member of the Lincoln party at the time of the migration, but since such a document does not exist, scholars have been forced to rely upon reports and maps of routes in existence in 1830, upon known patterns of settlement in the areas through which the Lincolns probably passed, and affidavits sworn eighty to one hundred years after the event.

All sources consulted by the various Lincoln scholars were imperfect and inconclusive. There was no assurance that the early maps showed every trail or that governmental orders to establish a road between two points were carried out. Even supposedly definite trails were not easy to follow, and information on the early trails in Illinois makes it clear that in many instances a log dragged along the ground, a few trees cut to clear the way for wagons, or a few stakes driven into the ground were deemed sufficient to establish a road. Furthermore, the routes between two points often varied considerably from one season to another. It might reasonably be assumed that the Lincoln caravan followed the best trails, but even this is only an assumption. What first appeared to be a solid trail could, within a few miles, become a quagmire. Almost everything is speculation as to what they actually encountered.

It is reasonable to assume that the Lincolns would have proceeded along the line of heaviest settlement and in most cases that the main routes would have led them along this line. It is

reasonable but not always proved. Much of the area in Illinois through which they passed was sparsely settled in 1830.

All attempts to determine the exact route were undertaken after Abraham Lincoln became a national figure. From the day in 1860 when the Lincoln rails were presented to the Illinois State Republican Convention meeting in Decatur to the present there have been attempts to link the lives of individuals and communities to Lincoln's activities. In 1830, however, there was nothing to distinguish the Lincoln caravan from many others which were passing through the same region. Certainly any settler along their route would have to have been more prescient than the average person to recognize in the gangling 21-year-old youth a future President of the United States. Without impugning the good faith of those who submitted affidavits on local traditions as to the Lincoln's route, it is probable that the Logan Hay committee was correct when it stated in 1932, "On the face of things, it is doubtful that after the passing of many years anyone should identify and remember an ordinary movers' caravan with any degree of certainty." The human memory is tricky. Historians long ago learned that even the memoirs of direct participants can be relied upon only when substantiated by other reliable sources.

In spite of the obstacles which confront anyone tracing the Lincoln route, it has been attempted repeatedly.

The first official act by the state of Illinois to locate the exact route traveled by Abraham Lincoln and his family in moving from Indiana to Illinois in 1830 was a recommendation of Governor Deneen in his message to the General Assembly in 1911. The Governor's recommendation resulted in a joint resolution of the 47th General Assembly, directing the Board of Trustees appointed

Professor Evarts B. Green of the University of Illinois as a committee of one to take charge of the investigation; Professor Green secured the services of Charles M. Thompson of the University of Illinois to be responsible for the necessary research. Mr. Thompson's preliminary report was printed by the Board of Trustees in 1913 and titled The Lincoln Way Report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library of the Investigations Made by Mr. C. M. Thompson, in an Attempt to Locate the "Lincoln Way."

The final document, Report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois on the Investigation of the Lincoln Way, was made in 1915.

With the election of Governor Dunn to office, the investigation was dropped. About three years later, groups of interested citizens banded together and formed The Lincoln National Memorial Highway Association. Not long after this another organization was formed at Greenup, known as the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc. In conflict with the first group, this organization published a 57-page report titled Historic Proofs and Data in Support of The Lincoln Way, Being the route Traveled by the Thomas Lincoln Family in Coming from Indiana to Illinois in the Year 1830, for Submission to the Governor of the State of Illinois and the Department of Public Works and Buildings of the State of Illinois.

At a meeting in Springfield April 24, 1929, with the help of a number of senators and representatives, this group was able to have a House joint resolution amended to make the matter of locating and marking the highway the responsibility of the State

Highway Division. This resolution (House Joint Resolution 32) was passed by the 56th General Assembly.

This Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association made recommendations on the location of the route to the Governor and Department of Public Works and Buildings on August 20, 1929.

The Highway Division Committee (made up of the assistant chief highway engineer, the engineer of construction, and the road engineer) returned, however, to the original Thompson report and ---considering the suggested routing of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc.---arrived at what they hoped was a definitive route. This proposed route was not satisfactory to all concerned parties, and complaints were filed with the Highway Division. As a result of these complaints, Governor Louis L. Emmerson, in May, 1930, appointed a commission to establish for once and all, the final route. Members of this commission (called the Hay Commission) were Logan Hay, Otto L. Schmidt, Oliver R. Barrett, Henry Horner, and Paul M. Angle. The Hay Commission spent nine months on the project. During this time much supposed evidence was submitted by various individuals and organizations. On September 18, 1930, a public hearing was held in Springfield, at which time all interested parties were heard. The Hay Commission made its report on May 12, 1931. Governor Emmerson, on August 11, 1932, approved the report and ordered the Director of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, H. H. Cleveland, (Cleveland), to have the route marked with appropriate markers.

Only in the final report of Thompson did any group suggest that the Lincolns went through Lawrenceville. All following reports by the Lincoln National Memorial Highway Association, the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc., The Highway Division, and the final Hay Commission, left Lawrenceville off the Lincoln

route. The principal reason for not including Lawrenceville was that while a road known as the Old Western Mail Route did lead from Vincennes to Lawrenceville, there was no evidence that there was a road leading from Lawrenceville in a northeastern direction to Russelville at that time (1830). All investigators had agreed that the Lincoln party did travel through Russelville.

Since the original investigation had spanned a period of years from 1911 to 1932 and the route finally determined upon under House Joint Resolution 32, and approved and ordered to be marked by Governor Emmerson on August 11, 1932, it was decided in locating the new Lincoln Heritage Trail to follow this same route. In these earlier investigations there was no effort on the part of the citizens of Lawrenceville to have the route go through their town.

The Lawrence County members of the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway Association, Inc., agreed with the routing from Vincennes to Russelville. They offered as evidence the affidavit of J. P. Price, a life-long resident of Lawrence County; this affidavit was made April 15, 1929. They also presented the affidavit of Simon O. Miller of Russelville made July 11, 1929, in which the Board favored the route from Vincennes to West Point on the west side of the Wabash River and then north through Russelville. The resolution approved and adopted this route as being the true route of the Lincoln family.

Evidence that the Lincolns went through Lawrenceville is based on a letter discovered in 1938, written by Peter Smith to his cousin J. Warren Keiffer of Springfield, Ohio, July 17, 1860.

In this letter Smith claims to have talked to Lincoln in Decatur, Illinois, during the Illinois State Republican Convention, and quotes Lincoln saying he passed through Lawrenceville. Peter Smith, who was county surveyor of Lawrence County for six years, did not come to Lawrenceville from Ohio until 1850, and, of couse, was not there when the Lincolns moved in 1830. This one piece of evidence was not considered sufficient to contradict all the evidence to the contrary collected by all the previous-named organizations and commissions.

In marking the new Lincoln Heritage Trail it was not thought appropriate to change the results and work of so many people and organizations over such a long period of time. It was simply decided to accept the agreed-upon route which was first approved by Governor Emmerson in 1932.

Land of Lincoln

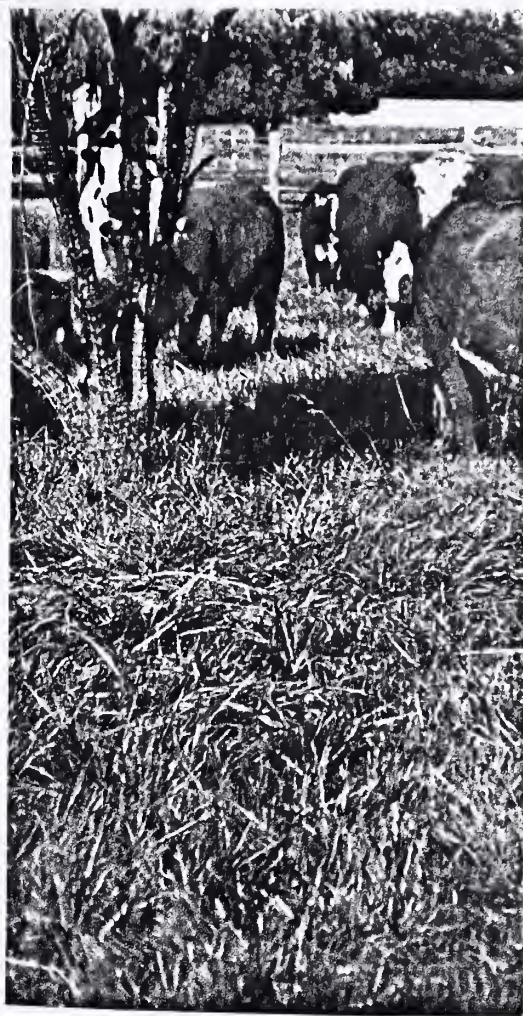
WHY NOT PLAN TO VISIT
SPRINGFIELD AND NEW SALEM?

■ EVERY DAY, perhaps, you read the slogan "Land of Lincoln" on Illinois license plates. But have you ever considered what this means? We are fortunate that we live so close to an area where one of America's most famous men lived.

Abraham Lincoln grew from youth to middle age in central Illinois. Cities renowned for Lincoln lore include Springfield, Vandalia, Charleston, and the reconstructed village of New Salem near Petersburg. These are all located in an area that can be visited in a one-day trip.

At right is the Lincoln home in Springfield, the only home Lincoln owned. You enter at the front door and go through the rooms furnished as they were in the time of Lincoln. There is no charge to see this home. It is a state memorial. Nearby is the Presbyterian church where the Lincolns worshiped. You can see it almost as it was when Lincoln lived there. Lincoln's tomb is in Springfield, as is the courthouse where he practiced law.

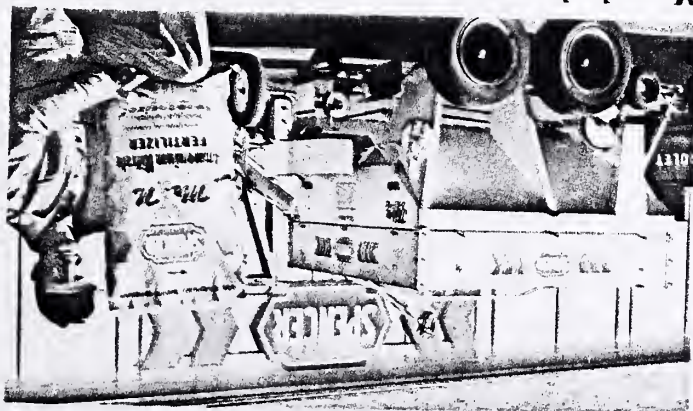
Pictures below are scenes from New Salem State Park, probably the most interesting experience of all, for it was here in the early 1830's that Lincoln spent the important formative years of his life as student, storekeeper, and swain. Near here, too, is the grave of Ann Rutledge, the girl he



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Harvest 300 or more pounds of seed per acre.

Lincoln Trail Film Ready

SPRINGFIELD — A new film describing the scenic and historic highlights of the 993-mile Lincoln Heritage Trail is now available on loan from the Illinois Information Service in Springfield, Gov. Otto Kerner announced.

The 28-minute color film, narrated by Raymond Massey, follows the trail through Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, searching out those places where Lincoln lived, worked

and traveled in the years before he became the nation's 16th President.

OLD PHOTOS, daguerreotypes, pen-and-ink sketches, water colors and drawings — as well as modern color photography — are all used to show the viewer what life along the trail was like in Lincoln's time and what it is like today.

Outside of Hodgenville, Ky., 32 miles south of Louisville,

the camera searches out the oak tree that is all that remains of the farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born.

The film then traces the migration of the Lincoln family north across the Ohio River to a site near Pigeon Creek in what is now Spencer County, Ind. Here, at the age of eight, Abraham Lincoln helped his father build the rough cabin in which the Lincoln family was to live for 10 hard years.

IN ILLINOIS, the camera focuses on New Salem, Ill., a small village on the Sangamon River that was Lincoln's home for six years. As the film shows, only New Salem State Park remains of what was once a thriving community. In

the park, the visitor will find an exact replica of what New Salem was like over 100 years ago.

In contrast with this picture of another era, there are fast-moving scenes of life along the Lincoln Heritage Trail today — tobacco fields, stone quarries, corn fields, river barges, machines and shiny new roads that crisscross the Land of Lincoln. There are scenes of people enjoying themselves by boating, swimming, fishing, hiking, hunting, bowling, watching horse races and visiting country fairs. Finally, there is a cordial invitation to today's tourists to walk in Lincoln's footsteps by visiting the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

PATH ABE TRAVELED WINDS THROUGH TRI-STATE

Lincoln Trail Holds Many Historical

By DOUG BASKETT

Courier Staff Writer

(Second of Two Articles)

Along the Lincoln Heritage Trail are many unusual and historical tourist attractions that are within a few hours' drive of Tri-State residents.

A pamphlet available from the Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky tourist information departments points out 54 major attractions along the trail. They are distributed throughout the three-state area where Abraham Lincoln lived and visited.

In Kentucky, where Lincoln lived from his birth until the age of seven, over 370,000 people in 1965 visited the Lincoln National Birthplace Memorial three miles south of Hodgenville. Maintained by the U. S. Department of the Interior, the Lincoln birthplace cabin is now enshrined in a memorial at the site.

100,000 Visit Site

Lincoln's early boyhood was spent on the now privately owned Knob Creek Farm on

U. S. 31E between Bardstown and Hodgenville. Last year over 100,000 tourists visited the site where Lincoln lived until 1916 when his family moved to Indiana.

Another top Lincoln tourist attraction in Kentucky is the Lincoln Homestead State Park, six miles north of Springfield, Ky. It was at this site where Lincoln's father, Thomas, courted his mother, Nancy Hanks. Today, the park also houses an 18-hole golf course in its picturesque setting that attracts 60,000 visitors yearly.

In this area tourists can easily reach the Pioneer Memorial State Park at Harrodsburg. The park offers the reproduction of Fort Harrod at its original site. Inside the park is the Lincoln Marriage Temple where Thomas Lincoln married Nancy Hanks.

Operates Ferry

Lincoln attractions along the trail in Kentucky include the Lewisport-Hawesville area. Historians tracing the Lin-

coln's migration into Indiana say that the family crossed the Ohio River at a point north of Hawesville and at the age of 18 Lincoln started a business venture by operating a ferry at Lewisport.

Along the Lincoln Heritage Trail in Kentucky other notable attractions can be found such as Mammoth Cave on U. S. 31 at Elizabethtown, the Jefferson Davis Monument at Fairview, Lake Cumberland between Burkesville and Jamestown, and Audubon Park near Henderson.

In Indiana, the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial at Lincoln City attracted 160,000 people in 1965, an increase of 50 per cent over 1964. It was here that Lincoln spent his formative years from seven and one-half to 21, and where his mother Nancy Hanks Lincoln died and was buried in 1818.

Facilities Enlarged

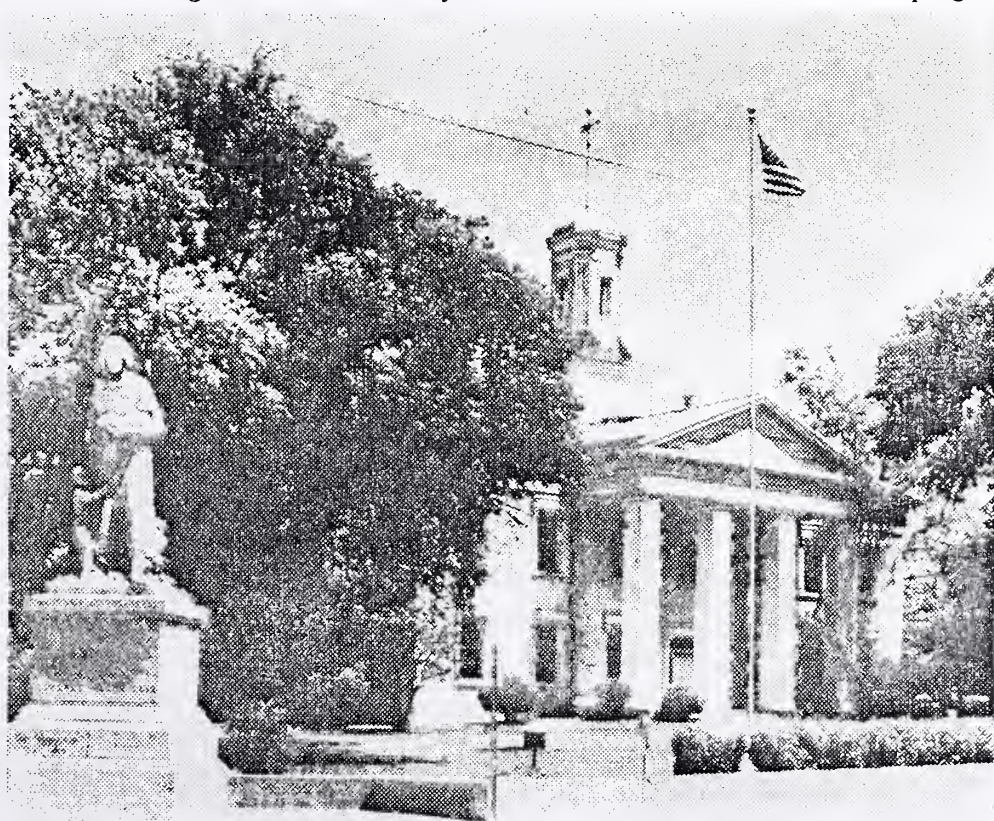
Attractions in the Lincoln City area also include

the Lincoln State Park which is enlarging its facilities by adding an additional 100 camping sites and Santa Claus Land which is an enlargement program that will make it one of the top theme parks in the country.

Also along the Lincoln Heritage Trail routes in Indiana are the Lincoln Pioneer Village at Rockport; the first Indiana State Capitol at Corydon; scenic Brown County near Bloomington and Indiana University; the George Rogers Clark Memorial, Indiana Territorial Capitol and William Henry Harrison's home, "Grouseland," all at Vincennes; the site of the Rappites attempt of communal living at New Harmony; and Angel Mounds Historical Memorial at Evansville.

Many Visit Tomb

In Illinois, where Lincoln first began winning a name for himself, over one million visitors a year make a pilgrimage to the Lincoln Tomb and his home in Springfield.



Along The Trail: Pictured as it appears along the Lincoln Heritage Trail is the Vandalia (Ill.) State House. On the left is the Medusa of the Trail Monument.

Shortly after Lincoln arrived in Illinois in 1830 he first experienced living on his own. For six years he lived and worked in the newly settled town of New Salem. When the Black Hawk Indian War broke out Lincoln was elected as the captain of his company. Later in 1834 it was from New Salem where Lincoln was elected as a member of the House of Representatives.

Today, the Lincoln statue at New Salem State Park marks the spot where 1.5 million visit annually. The park, which is open on a year-round basis, features the reconstruction of the town as Lincoln knew it.

Southeast of New Salem State Park on the Lincoln Heritage Trail is Vandalia, site of the second Illinois State Capitol. For 20 years Vandalia was the state capital and in this time period an act was passed to incorporate the "small prairie town" of Chicago. Lincoln also knew Van-

dalia well for he was one of the leaders of the state legislature here.

Other Points Named

Other points of interest along the trail in Illinois include the Lincoln Trail Monument, nine miles east of Lawrenceville on U.S. 50; the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park at Goosenest Prairie where the Thomas Lincoln farm was located; a marker at Charleston showing the spot where the fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate was held, and Mattoon, where Lincoln stayed before a debate and where General Grant took command of his troops during the Civil War.

Also along the trail in Illinois are interesting attractions at Decatur where Lincoln won his first big law case against Stephen A. Douglas in 1838, the Ann Rutledge Grave site at Petersburg, the birthplace of William Jennings Bryan at Salem, and the Ratcliff Inn in Carmi where Lincoln once stayed in 1840.

RECORD YEAR EXPECTED

Lincoln Heritage Trail Interest Picking Up

By DOUG BASKETT
Courier Staff Writer
(First of Two Articles)

Lincolnland, covering the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, attracted an estimated seven million visitors last year along the Lincoln Heritage Trail and trail officials are expecting even more tourist traffic this year.

Harry H. Baker, executive director of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation, said that during the first four months of this year the foundation has worked hard to promote the trail and its attractions. Currently, there are 54 points of tourist interest along the trail and more are being added each year.

Gold colored markers picturing the head of Abraham Lincoln mark selected highways of the 2,000 mile trail. Baker said the Indiana State Highway Department is now in the process of producing new markers with white lettering to replace the old ones. The reason for the white lettering is to give better visibility to the roadside signs, he said.

Color Film

In line with the new promotion effort by the foundation, Baker said that 50 copies of a 30-minute color film about the Lincoln Heritage Trail

have been produced and will be distributed to television stations in a 10-state area. The film, which is narrated by Raymond Massey, tells the history of the trail and depicts attractions to be found along its route.

In addition to television showings, some film copies will be stripped of their sound tracks so they can be distributed by the U.S. Travel Service in foreign countries.

Baker said he was recently notified by the Columbia Broadcasting System that a CBS one-hour documentary, based on Lincoln attractions in the Tri-State, would be released to television stations in major cities throughout the country in May. The CBS color documentary narrated by Robert Taylor, is entitled, "U.S.A. Land of Color—The Lincoln People."

Postal Stamp

Also in the field of publicity, Kentucky and many major oil companies will be using a postal meter stamp advertising the Lincoln Trail on all of their outgoing mail.

Baker said Lincoln Heritage Trail travel brochures and booklets are being distributed by the travel information departments of all three states. He added that in the near fu-

ture the foundation office in Evansville will be able to handle tourist correspondence concerning the trail.

The Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation was set up as a nonprofit service in 1962 as a cooperative effort by the states of Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois to attract tourists into the area. Since that year, the foundation has grown to the point where it was necessary to appoint an executive director and to set up a central headquarters in Evansville in July, 1965.

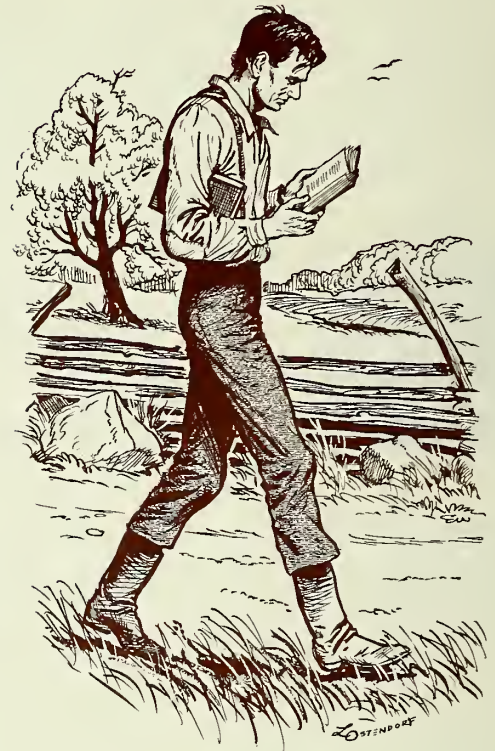
Magnetic Attraction

According to a report by Baker, the trail attracted from \$35 to \$50 million in tourist dollars during 1965. He said that the name "Lincoln" holds a magnetic attraction over people and draws them to the area from all parts of the country and the world.

During one of his many trips along the trail Baker stopped to talk with a Canadian woman who was visiting the Lincoln National Birthplace Memorial at Hodgenville, Ky. When asked why she was visiting the memorial she said "I have traveled 600 miles out of my way just to see the spot where Abraham Lincoln was born." (NEXT: Historic Spots Along the Lincoln Heritage Trail.)

Written by Wayne C. Temple
THE *Jan., 1967*

Lincoln Trail Hike



FOR QUALIFIED MEMBERS
of the
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Sponsored by
ABRAHAM LINCOLN COUNCIL
730 East Vine Street
Springfield, Illinois 62703
Telephone 217 / 528-5693

History of the Illinois Lincoln Trail

In 1926 R. Allan Stephens, a former Scout Commissioner of Springfield, Illinois, originated the idea of a Lincoln Trail Hike. At that time there were no official Boy Scout trails in the United States. But Mr. Stephens believed that Boy Scouts would acquire a greater appreciation of the obstacles Abraham Lincoln overcame in his rise to the Presidency if they also walked the same



route followed by Lincoln from New Salem to Springfield. And just why did Lincoln tramp these many miles (about 20) so often? He was borrowing books from his friend, John Stuart, in order to study law. Since he had no money to attend a law college, he read and learned this profession by himself, without a teacher.

After traveling about like a "piece of floating driftwood," Lincoln took up residence at New Salem in July of 1831. For the first time in his life he was living by himself. At the age of 22 he began his career as a struggling store clerk and mill hand. Yet when he left New Salem on April 15, 1837, to become the law partner of John Todd Stuart in Illinois' new capital city, Lincoln was a successful scholar who had learned many things and had worked at various jobs. True, he still had some rough edges, but he had been a captain in the Black Hawk War, a postmaster, store owner, surveyor, state legislator and lawyer.

It was at New Salem that he completed his self-taught education by mastering grammar, literature, mathematics, surveying and law. Because law books were not available in New Salem, Stuart loaned his own to Lincoln. To save the stagecoach fare which he could ill afford, Lincoln either had to walk into Springfield and back or borrow a horse. Sometimes he rode, but many times he trudged both ways in a single day.

Lincoln's outstanding example of perseverance caused Mr. Stephens to propose that Boy Scouts be encouraged to walk in Lincoln's steps from New Salem to Springfield and that an award be made to those who successfully completed the trail. A route and rules were formulated by the Abraham Lincoln Council, and a medal was designed. There is a space on the reverse side for

engraving the hiker's name and the date. Arthur Bennett was the first Scout to win a Lincoln Trail Hike medal when he finished the course on November 6, 1926. That same day three other Springfield Scouts also walked the trail. Since that initial day, over 50,000 Scouts from 45 states and Puerto Rico have retraced Lincoln's long strides over the Illinois prairie.

In the beginning the Lincoln Trail followed the main highways from New Salem to Springfield, but in 1961 it was moved away from the congested automobile traffic. Governor Otto Kerner suggested that the route be located as closely as possible to the roadways of Lincoln's New Salem days. This rerouting keeps hikers on secondary roads, byways and trails. Certainly the present

trace is more scenic and more historically correct. And, it is the oldest trail in American Scouting.



Requirements

WHO MAY QUALIFY: Any registered Boy Scout or Explorer who has attained the rank of First Class. Registered male Scouters are eligible, too.

Hikers must wear complete Scout or Explorer uniforms. During June, July and August, official Scout or Camp tee shirts may be worn in place of the regulation Scout shirts.

HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION: Applications to take the hike should be made as a unit by the authorized unit leader with approval from the unit committee. Approval should also be obtained from the Scout Executive of your own local council. Applications are available from our office whose address is listed on the front of this folder. With your request for a hiking date, please estimate the number of hikers expected. Also list an alternate date. Only a limited number of persons may take the hike each day. For units outside the Abraham Lincoln Council, a Scout Tour Permit must be procured through your Council office.

APPLICATION INFORMATION: When proper approvals have been secured, the unit leader should fill out the application blank with a list of the prospective hikers. Each hiker must then read one of the approved books on Abraham Lincoln (see enclosed bibliography) and present a neatly written or typed book report of at least 300 words. Be sure that each report is completed and



shows name of book, name of hiker, address of hiker and unit number.

BEFORE MAKING THE HIKE: Application, book reports and registration fee of 50c per hiker must be for-

warded to the Abraham Lincoln Council at least one month prior to the hiking date. (In extreme circumstances, the registration fee for indigent Scouts may be waived by the Trail Hike Committee. Approval, in writing, must be secured prior to hiking.) Substitutions may be made in the hiker list and the fee transferred, but book reports cannot be transferred.

AFTER MAKING THE HIKE: After the hike has been completed, the unit leader must forward \$1.50 for each hiker who desires the medal. Medals will then be engraved and mailed to the unit. There is no refund of registration fee for those who cancel out or fail to finish the trail. Nor is any credit given those hiking without proper credentials. No medals or credit will be awarded to Scouts who have successfully hiked the trail previously. A colorful patch is also available to those who have met the requirements for the medal. On the order blank for medals, please indicate your order for patches. A limit of two per hiker has been set, and they are 50c each. Both the money for the medal and patches must accompany the hike report. In either case, it is not necessary to order the medal or patches, but the hike leader must submit a report of those qualifying to insure proper credit being given.

PREPARATION FOR THE HIKE:

1. There should be at least one adult for every 8 or 10 boys on the trail. Scouters need not make the hike, but they are in charge of arrangements and supervision.
2. Be sure that proper applications and credentials have been made and received before making the hike.
3. Parents' permission should be on file for each boy hiking.
4. Unit leaders should see that thorough instructions are given in hiking safety and proper uniform wear. Courtesy, first aid and hiking techniques should be stressed. Include a lecture on foot care and proper clothing for foul weather.

ON THE HIKE:

1. See that each hiker carries proper credentials with his name spelled correctly.
2. All hikers must be properly checked out at Lincoln's New Salem State Park by the custodian.
3. Instruct Scouts on highway safety and courtesy. Do not allow Scouts to molest or destroy public or private property. Units are responsible for damages, broken windows, etc.
4. Hikers may not accept rides or take short cuts. Follow the trail.
5. Get proper signatures at all check points.
6. At the end of the trail, Scouts and Scouters are on their honor to sign their own cards signifying that they have hiked the trail and obeyed all the rules. Cards must be deposited in the box provided at the end of the trail (Fire House No. 3, 801 North Grand Avenue in Spring-

field). Leaders are responsible for seeing that all their boys are accounted for and checked in safely.

7. All hikers must carry their own food and water. None is available on the trail. Do not throw paper or refuse along the trail. Please do not be a litterbug.

HEALTH AND SAFETY HINTS:

1. Walk on left side of the road, facing traffic. When cars approach, get off the road. Be especially alert at blind spots in the road where drivers cannot possibly see you.

2. Wear comfortable leather shoes—well broken in—and two pairs of light woolen socks.

3. Carry adhesive tape, gauze and antiseptic to care for blisters immediately.

4. Take frequent short rests. Elevate your feet while resting to aid circulation.

5. To prevent windburn and sunburn, wear broad-brimmed hat and long sleeves.

6. Always be careful. Think before acting on impulse.

7. Rest stops and toilet facilities are available on the trail. See the map.

8. All hikers must avoid starting fires in grass, brush, etc., through the careless use of matches.

Accommodations Available to Lincoln Trail Hikers

AT LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM STATE PARK:

Scouts may camp in tents for any period up to 1 week for \$1 per troop or post. Permission must be secured from the Division of Parks and Memorials, New State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS:

1. Camp Ilinek is the Abraham Lincoln Council camp and is located on Lake Springfield, about 8 miles south of town. Camping is free of charge, but reservations must be made with the Council office in advance. Hikers must bring their own tents, bedding, cooking gear, etc. No space is available during the summer camp period.

2. Camp Lincoln is the headquarters of the 106th Tank Battalion, Illinois National Guard, and is located northwest of town at the corner of North MacArthur Boulevard and West North Grand Avenue. There are bus routes to the site. Campsites are available free of charge. Hikers must have their own tents, cooking gear, bedding, etc. Toilet facilities are available. For reservations, write to the Commanding Officer, Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois.

3. For hotels or motels, units must make their own arrangements. There are many available.

4. The Illinois State Fair Grounds permits tent camping during the summer except during the State Fair pe-

riod. Write directly to the Director, Illinois State Fair, Fair Grounds, Springfield, Illinois. It is just north of town.

5. At the Springfield YMCA showers and swimming are available from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday. Advanced reservations in writing must be made with the YMCA. If Scouts furnish their own towels, the cost is 25c; if towels are rented, the cost is 35c. Location of the YMCA is at Fourth and Cook Streets. There are no rooms for sleeping at the YMCA.

A Message to Scouts

This Lincoln Trail is sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Council which invites qualified Scouts and Scouters from other councils to make this hike and earn their medals. It is expected that every participant will live the Scout Oath and Law.

We feel that every hiker will be a better American citizen after he has studied the life of Abraham Lincoln and walked in his steps. Every American boy has the same opportunity to emulate Lincoln in our democratic government with its freedom and security. Some hiker today may one day sit in the White House. A humble birth in a log cabin did not stop Lincoln from studying and working and dreaming. With freedom of choice he rose above his surroundings to become a noted lawyer. Then his country summoned him to Washington, D. C., where he repaid his debt to humanity by freeing other men held in complete and total bondage.

Lincoln's determination to achieve success after many failures is an inspiration to every person who reads of his struggles against great odds. In no other country could he have succeeded in the Nineteenth Century.

It is our sincere hope that every hiker will find not only fun and high adventure but will also adopt the principles of honesty and determination followed by Abraham Lincoln. To succeed, a man must have determination and never-ending hope in addition to ability and knowledge. With success comes the responsibility of serving one's fellow men.

You see, reading a Lincoln book is a very necessary preparation for the Lincoln trail. Only when one knows the story of Lincoln's background and his rise to fame will the hike reveal the true nature of his greatness to Scouts.

Required Reading

Those preparing to make the Illinois Lincoln Trail Hike are required to read one of the books on the enclosed reading list and submit a book review consisting of at least 300 words before credentials can be issued. Adults will especially enjoy those volumes marked with an asterisk, but Scouts are encouraged to read them, too. All are quality works.

Abraham Lincoln Council Boy Scouts of America

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- , *Lincoln's New Salem*. Springfield, Ill.: Abraham Lincoln Assoc., 1934. Later editions by Alfred A. Knopf, 1954 and Americana House, 1961. Excellent for this hike.
- *Wolf, William J., *The Religion of Abraham Lincoln*. N. Y.: The Seabury Press, 1963.

w.c.t.

2 days in Lincoln land

By John Justin Smith *Daily News Travel Editor*

Illinois may not have snow-capped mountains, geysers or towering waterfalls. But, it sure has Abraham Lincoln, and visiting the places where he lived, worked and is buried is one way to take a quickie weekend vacation.

This is the first of series of suggestions for weekend flings that will allow you and your family to see some of the Midwest and encounter some history. Others in the series will run in our Everyday section, starting Monday.

GET AN EARLY START on a Saturday and drive over Interstate 55 and U.S. 5 to Decatur. The distance is 180 miles, but the driving is easy and you should make it in three and a half hours.

Decatur has a double dip of Lincoln lore. Abe, as a young man of 21, passed through here in 1830 with his family as they moved into Illinois in search of good farmland. And, as a young lawyer, Lincoln practiced here and made his first political speech.

In Decatur, you'll easily find Lincoln Square where the Lincoln family spent a night in 1830 and where he made his first speech. You'll also find Fairview Park with its replica of Macon County's first courthouse, where Lincoln won his first big legal case in 1833, opposing lawyer Stephen A. Douglas.

After lunch, head west on U.S. 36 for 10 miles to Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park. Stretch your legs and see where the Lincoln family chose to homestead.

Savor the woods and hills and consider that Lincoln rode through them many times as a circuit-riding young lawyer. This is the land he perhaps knew best.

DONE SAVORING, DRIVE another 25 miles west on U.S. 36 into Springfield.

After the Legislature finishes its work on June 30, you'll find all sorts of hotel and motel facilities available. You'll also discover a

Other weekend tours in our family vacation series: The Mississippi, ethnic Wisconsin, the Illinois and

Spoon rivers, Hoosierland and across Lake Michigan. See the next tour in Monday's Daily News.



wide range of restaurants . . . from staid hotel dining rooms to flashy drive-ins and pizza places.

There are many Lincoln things to see in Springfield. But the day has been long and busy for you. Why not settle for seeing just the old (and restored) Sangamon County Courthouse, where Lincoln made his "House Divided" speech, and the house where he lived when elected President?

The house can be seen in half an hour, and be sure to point out to your youngsters that the two hand pumps in the back yard were not for hot and cold water but for water from a well and from a rainwater cistern.

Sure, you could see more. But don't try. Slow down and enjoy things more. Besides, the state Capitol isn't open from noon Saturday until Monday morning unless the legislators are working overtime.

SUNDAY MORNING, FOLLOW the numerous street signs to Oak Ridge Cemetery on the city's north side and prepare to feel anew the tragedy of Lincoln's death.

There in the old cemetery, with its huge shade trees and gentle hills, you may feel closer to history than ever before.

Outside, the tomb is a graceless old wedding cake in gray stone. Inside, it is a series of haunted corridors where statues echo the greatness of the man from Illinois.

THEN YOU'LL COME to the place where Lincoln, his poor wife and three of their four sons are buried.

"I've never had to tell anyone to be quiet," a caretaker once said. "People behave themselves naturally."

True. From all over Earth, people have come to stand silently here and wonder about the life and death of Lincoln.

Now, drive to New Salem, about 18 miles to the northwest on U.S. 97 — and find yourself carried back into history.

NEW SALEM MUST BE one of the best restorations in the nation. The log structures appear much as they did during the six years Lincoln lived here.

You can wander about the village and see the simplicity, beauty and meanness of pioneer life. You can imagine young Lincoln walking through the place, and you can recall the stories of how he allegedly sparked Ann Rutledge here.

Now it's time to head home, and it is suggested you take a little extra time to wander

over the backroads (by way of Petersburg, Greenville and Middleton) to Lincoln.

It's a good place to stretch your legs for the last peg of your journey, and here you can see a replica of the courthouse where Lincoln practiced law. And you can consider that Abe himself approved of the naming of the town once owned a lot there and christened it . . . with watermelon juice.

THE TRIP BACK TO CHICAGO is a straight shot up Interstate 55.

At home, you'll find you've traveled about 440 miles all told.

What will you have spent? That depends on you and your family. A picnic lunch brought from home will save the cost of one meal. How much you spend on the others depends on whether you prefer to dine on hamburgers or \$7 steaks.



New Salem village, just 20 miles northwest of Springfield, is where Abraham Lincoln spent six years of his life and first left his imprint on the pages of history. The interior of the Lincoln-Berry store (below) is much the same as it was when Lincoln worked there as a young man.





Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation

702 Bloomington Road, Champaign, Illinois 61820 Phone (217) 352-1968

August 22, 1977

Mr. Mark E. Neely, Jr.
Lincoln National Life
1301 S. Harrison Street
Ft. Wayne, IN 46801

Dear Mr. Neely:

As a member of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation, we thought you'd be interested in knowing what the Foundation is doing to attract travelers to the Trail states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Competition for the tourist dollar is keener than ever before and to retain a fair share of those all-important, job-generating tourist dollars for businesses along the Trail, we've embarked on a hard-hitting campaign to tell the story of Lincoln at home and abroad.

In February of 1975, the film, "Lincoln: His Land and His People" was released. It was paid for by private and public contributions made by those who understand the importance of keeping Lincoln history alive and well along the Trail.

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Page Two

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Please join with your neighbors and renew your membership by sponsoring a portion of the Trail. Together we can tell the world about Mr. Lincoln's Land and the part it played in history.

Sincerely,

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL FOUNDATION

Mary Brooks Howard

Mary Brooks Howard, Owner
Knob Creek Farm
President

MBH/SN/dm

Enclosure

Last year, you contributed \$25.00!

See the Holiday Tour



183

WALK WITH LEGEND ON N-M's LINCOLN SAFARI.

183

N-M offers a unique vacation into history: our 7 day expedition for five people into the heart of Lincoln Land.

Beginning in Springfield, Illinois, you and your party are met by your guides: an Honor Guard of the Illinois Fifth Cavalry Regiment, and the noted actor and Lincoln scholar Richard Blake. You will be escorted to a meeting with Illinois Governor James R. Thompson for a tour of his office and the Governor's Mansion, where he will present you with a copper replica of a registered deed to one square inch of land on Lincoln's "Forgotten Farm".

Mr. Blake and his wife, in character as President and Mrs. Lincoln, remain with you throughout the trip, which culminates in a campout on the "Forgotten Farm", a location little known, even to the most avid Lincoln buffs. These forty acres, 100 miles from Springfield, were lost to history through a quirk of fate that left the property unlisted in the inventory of Lincoln's estate.

During your 7 day trip you'll stay at a presidential suite in Springfield, be honored at a banquet, and camp in Civil War tents with meals at officers' mess on bivouac at the "Forgotten Farm". Actor Blake and his wife personally conduct all tours, punctuating the excursions with re-creations of famous speeches and moments of Lincolnia at their original locations.

The finale of your safari will be a commemorative planting of a red oak tree at the Lincoln Farm. The tree site will be permanently marked with a metal plaque bearing your name, hometown, and date of the safari.

All proceeds of the trip will be contributed in your name to Lincoln College, in Lincoln, Illinois. For full details and itinerary, call AC 214/741-6911, ext. 1225. 183. Lincoln Safari, 30,000.00.

41

*Neiman-Marcus Christmas Book,
Christmas, 1977*

184

The N-M manicure knife. Stainless steel, made in Italy. 2½" long, equipped with knife blade, file, scissors, tweezers, screwdriver. With 3 engraved initials (allow 3 weeks). 11.00 (1.40). From the Man's Store.

184

185

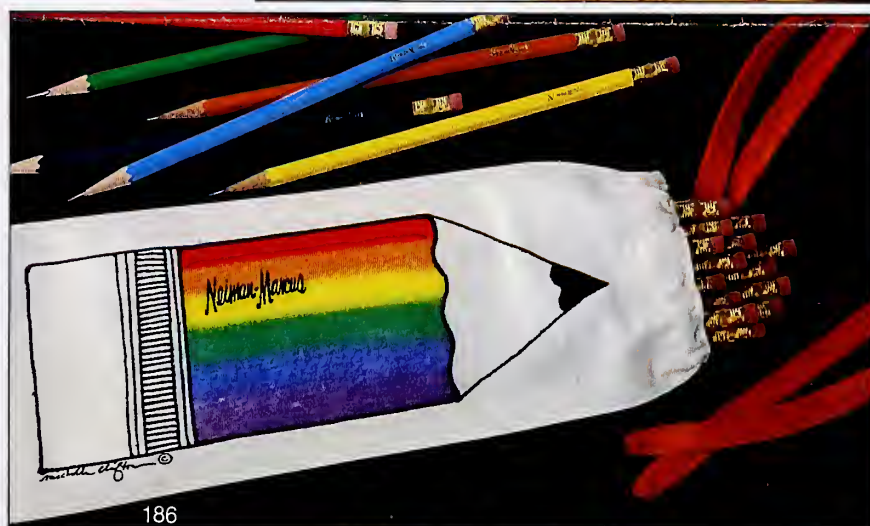
Felt tip pen, housed in an elegant, handmade vermeil case from Italy. Easily refillable with standard felt tip. About 5¼" long. 175.00 (2.45). From Stationery.



185

186

Canvas bag is filled with 24 multicolored pencils, each stamped with the Neiman-Marcus signature. Set, 10.00 (1.50). Stationery.



186

187

Plush desk set is designed in Kroupana®: stenciled, sueded pigskin that's colorfast, spot resistant, and very rich. Set includes pad, memo box, pencil cup, letter rack. Two-tone rust and brown. 125.00 (2.75). Stationery.

188

Matching Kroupana®suede 8½ x 6" address book also includes a weekly planner. 40.00 (1.65). From Stationery.

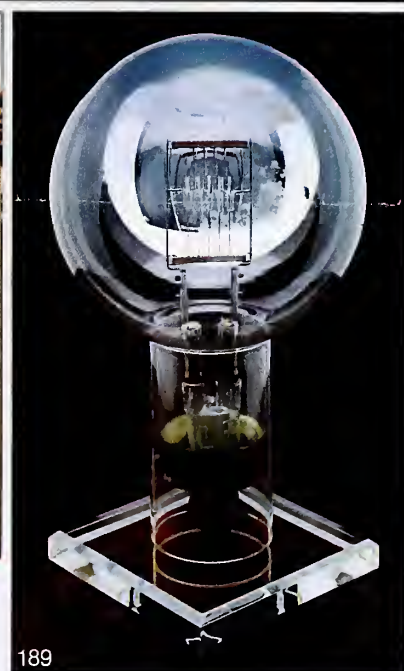
189

1400 watt, authentic ship's light globe becomes a bright conversation piece, mounted on clear acrylic base as an unusual objet d'art. 145.00 (2.90). Galleries.



187

188



189



Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation

702 Bloomington Road, Champaign, Illinois 61820 Phone (217) 352-1968

June 19, 1978

To All Members of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation:

For some time, we have realized the importance of achieving tax deductibility for the Foundation, necessary for the acceptance of grants. In order for the Foundation to qualify for tax deductibility under IRS regulations, the Board is recommending a change in the Articles of Incorporation. This amendment must have the approval of Foundation membership to become effective.

Therefore, the Board has called a special meeting of the membership at 11 a.m., July 12, at the Best Western Motel, Bardstown, Kentucky. You may vote either in person at the meeting or by using the proxy card enclosed for your convenience. If you do not plan to attend the meeting, please return your proxy no later than July 7, 1978.

Since this special meeting is being called to amend the Articles of Incorporation, the Board has also authorized two housekeeping amendments to the by-laws to be brought before the membership at that time.


The first is to change the fiscal year of the Foundation from January 1 to December 31 to July 1 to June 30 to coincide with the budget year of the Trail states.

The second is to change the number of Board members from 31 back to 30 in order to eliminate a position on the Board for a representative of the American Petroleum Institute since that organization no longer funds any of the Heritage Trails, including the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

Thank you for your cooperation in returning your proxy card by July 7, 1978.

Sincerely,

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL FOUNDATION


Harry Truitt
President

HT/jbl
enc



Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation

702 Bloomington Road, Champaign, Illinois 61820 Phone (217) 352-1968

August 22, 1977

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Lincoln National Life
1301 S. Harrison Street
Ft. Wayne, IN 46801

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Mary Brooks Howard

Mary Brooks Howard, Owner
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MBH/SN/dm

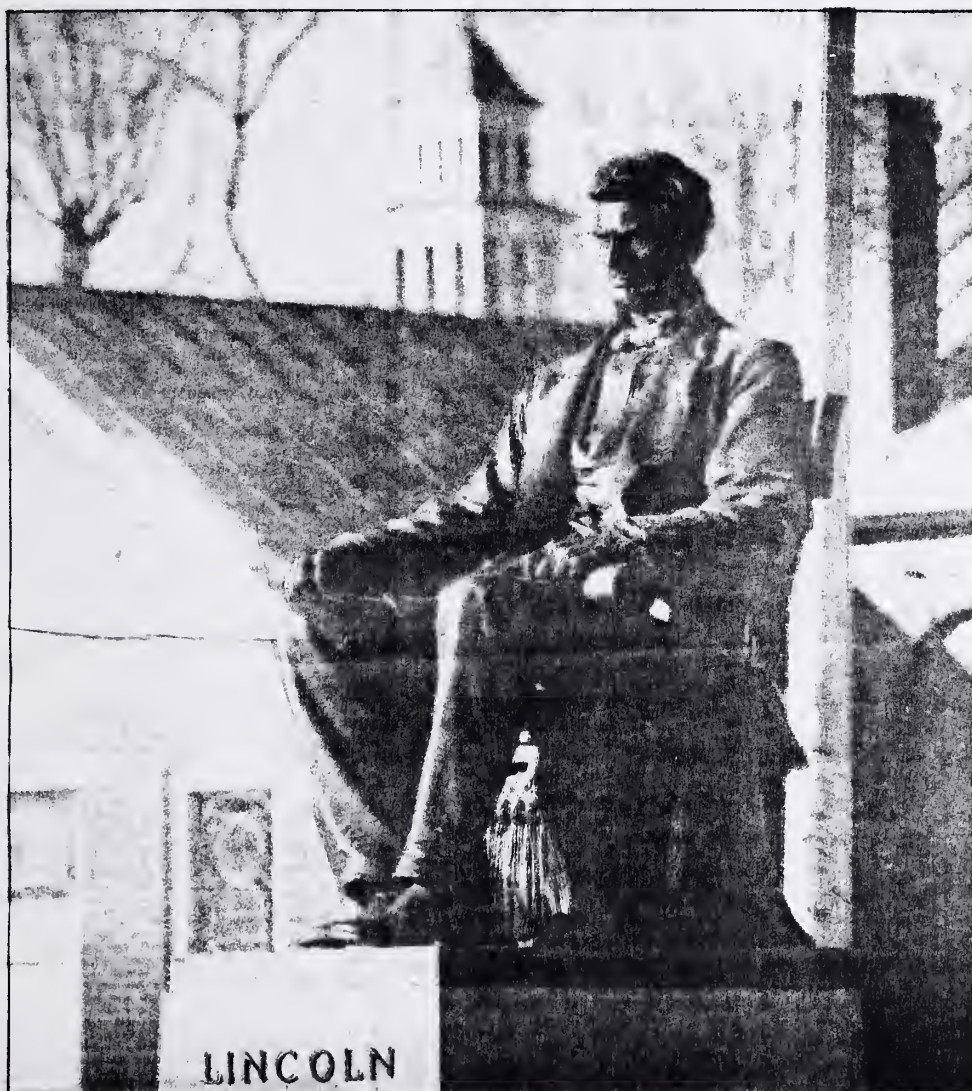
Enclosure

Last year, you contributed \$25.00!

The Weekend Journal

The State Journal-Register

February 12, 1988



THE LINCOLN TRAIL

Life before Springfield



Abraham Lincoln lived with his family on the Knob Creek farm from the time he was 2 until he was almost 8 years old. The privately owned home is open to the public from April to November.



Near right, the interior of the boyhood home has been furnished with historic items and antiques to show how it might have looked in Lincoln's day. The cabin was rebuilt in 1931 using logs taken from Austin Gallaher's home. Gallaher, a boyhood friend of Lincoln's, is said to have once pulled him from the swollen Knob Creek. Far right, Charlotte Baird stands on the front porch of her Lincoln City, Ind., home and points in the direction of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, where she once worked.



LINCOLN

Boasting of a link to the legend

STORY BY DAVE BAKKE
PHOTOGRAPHS BY BILL HAGEN

The Land of Lincoln. It's on every Illinois license plate. It's the state motto. Congress has even granted Illinois a copyright on the slogan.

"Springfield is the vortex of Lincoln Country," reads a postcard marking the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. "Everything Lincolnian rotates around Springfield like satellites, for this is the center of Lincolnland."

But there are other vortexes and other Lands of Lincoln where his memory is preserved...



LINCOLN CITY, Ind. — Abraham Lincoln and Santa Claus are an unlikely pair. Santa was never elected to anything, and Lincoln never lived at the North Pole. Still, they are southern Indiana neighbors.

Lincoln lived there from 1816 until 1830, when he moved to Illinois. That took him from the age of 7 to 21. As a sign in nearby Rockport puts it, "Lincoln — born in Kentucky, grew to manhood in Ind., became famous in Ill."

Lincoln City isn't a city at all. It is a national park and a state park, with a few houses scattered on the perimeter. When Lincoln City died, the National Park Service moved the local post office into its Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial visitors center to keep the postmark alive.

The nearest town is Santa Claus. As expected, it has large statues of Santa and his helpers and a Holiday World amusement park. Visitors may be surprised to learn that the park with the Christmas theme is closed in winter. But during the rest of the year, Abraham Lincoln and Santa Claus combine to lure tourists to southern Indiana.

In 1962, the farm where Lincoln lived

as a boy was made a national park. It was Indiana's first national park, but Lincoln's fourth.

"There are five national parks that remember Abraham Lincoln," says Gerald Sanders, a ranger at the Boyhood Memorial. "Nobody else has more than two. They say there's been more written and researched about Lincoln than anybody else in the world, with the exceptions of Jesus Christ and Napoleon and, maybe, Hitler."

Lincoln City preserves Lincoln's memory in a rural setting, much the way New Salem State Park near Springfield does. Like New Salem, the Indiana park has log cabins where people in period costume recreate the lifestyle of Lincoln's time. They call it the Living History Farm.

"That might be the most effective tool we have for keeping Lincoln's boyhood alive," says Sanders.

The park has two walking trails. One goes through the woods to the grave of Lincoln's mother. The second features 12 stones significant to Lincoln's life. They include a piece of the White House, a stone from the foundation of the Berry-

Lincoln store in New Salem and a stone from the battlefield at Gettysburg.

During Lincoln's years in Indiana, his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died after drinking milk from a cow that had eaten the poisonous snakeroot. She died on Oct. 5, 1818. Her grave is just north of the memorial visitors center. Inside the center is a diorama depicting her burial.

Lincoln's sister, Sarah, is buried across the road in the 1,743-acre Lincoln State Park.

"They take care of the recreation and culture," Sanders says of the state park. "We take care of the history."

The culture is covered by the state park's new \$3.5 million outdoor amphitheater. Last summer, the play "Young Abe Lincoln" debuted there. The play runs from June 17 to Sept. 4.

On the opposite side of the memorial from the state park, in an old brick schoolhouse, lives Charlotte Baird. An employee of the Boyhood Memorial from 1963 until her retirement, Baird has some sharp opinions on how Lincoln City has kept Lincoln's memory alive.

Though she likes the Boyhood Memorial, she calls the outdoor amphitheater "a monstrosity."

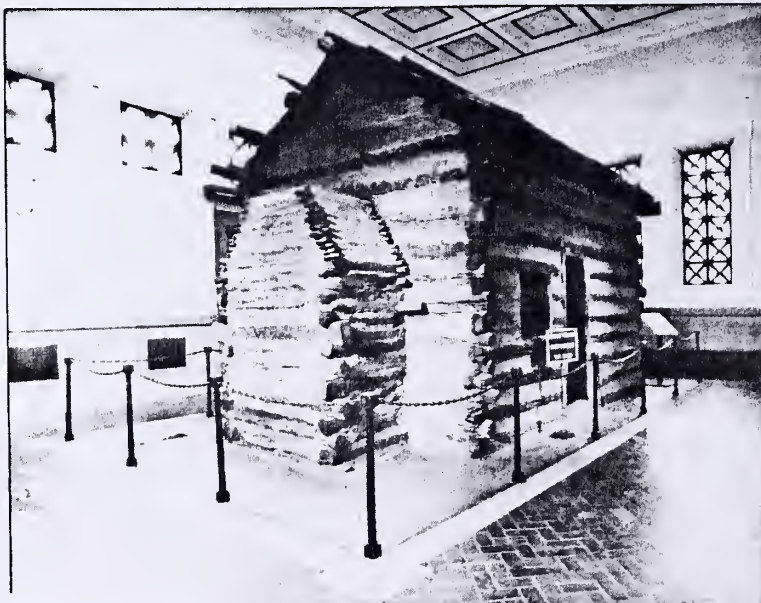
"You can't hear the play," she says. "There's no handicapped access. There are too many steps to climb up. You name one dumb thing that could be done, and they did it."

"Everyone tries to make money off Lincoln. That's what always annoys me about that drama. They thought they could put anything up there and people would fight to get in there. They're finding out that's not the case. People are getting more sophisticated. And they can

continued on page 12A



Fifty-six steps, one for each year of Lincoln's life, lead to the memorial that houses the cabin thought to be the former president's birthplace. The marble and pink granite memorial was built in 1909-1911.



Inside the granite memorial, the remains of the cabin in which Lincoln was born have been restored and placed on display. The National Park Service operates the site.

from page 11A

walk right over to the memorial and find out that what they're hearing on that stage isn't true."

Baird was an administrative technician ("glorified secretary") for Albert Banton when he was superintendent of the Lincoln Boyhood Memorial. When the Lincoln Home in Springfield came under National Park Service control in 1972, Banton took that job as well. For a time, Banton and Baird administered the Springfield home from Lincoln City.

Baird's mother, who lived in neighboring Booneville, inspired her interest in Lincoln.

"Booneville has insisted," Baird says, "that they were the place where Lincoln learned the law. It's not true. But they even had it painted on their water tower: 'The place where Lincoln learned the law.'"

Booneville has plenty of company in claiming Lincoln. Along the 2,200-mile Lincoln Heritage Trail through Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois are places in which Lincoln or his family is said to have visited, lived or worked. Sometimes, these at-

tempts to claim Lincoln are far-fetched or just plain tacky.

It's obvious that Lincoln never voiced an opinion on nuclear power. But along the highway south of Lincoln City, his face adorns a billboard touting the Energy Information Center in Rockport, Ind. The center is a museum on the wonders of electricity and is next to the Rockport nuclear power plant.

Rockport has a dubious testimonial to Lincoln's memory with its Lincoln Pioneer Village. The village, completed in 1936, consists of a museum and log cabins in various stages of falling to the ground. The village is in the middle of town, next to the municipal swimming pool.

Glenn and Mary Douglas of Rockport began renovating the village in 1985. The Douglasses, with money from private donations and manpower from the U.S. Navy Seabees stationed in Evansville, have made some progress, but have a way to go.

"The village did fine for about 10 years," Mary Douglas says. "But for the past 20 or 30

continued on page 13A

from page 12A

years, nobody has really been interested in it, and it has been slowly going to pot."

HODGENVILLE, Ky. — On Feb. 12, 1809, the day Lincoln was born, there was no Hodgenville. With a population of only 2,500, there isn't much of Hodgenville now, either.

Hodgenville is the closest town to two Lincoln sites — his birthplace and his boyhood home. There is a Lincoln statue on the square and a display of Lincoln art at the LaRue County courthouse. Tourists can see it all in half a day and usually go on to Fort Knox or Mammoth Cave.

"As a community, we don't offer much to keep them here," says Chamber of Commerce president Rita Williams. "We have people who have wonderful private collections that really should be in a (local) museum. That's why we're looking at other things. The tour of the park is nice, but once that's over, they go on."

Lois Wimslett, a member of the family that owns the boyhood home, agrees.

"My brother and his family went up to Springfield and Indiana," she says. "They came back and said, 'It looks like we got the short end of the stick.'"

Springfield's Lincoln Home draws about 500,000 people a year. In 1987, Hodgenville got 292,815 visitors, and Lincoln City had 235,400.

Hodgenville is trying to bolster its Lincoln attractions by negotiating to buy the figures once displayed in Springfield's Abraham Lincoln Wax Museum.

Hodgenville also created Lincoln Days. Held on the second weekend of October, they feature a railsplitting tournament, a parade, a "Railsplitter Run," a Lincoln lookalike contest and a Little Abe and Sarah contest.

There is a Lincoln Square downtown and a Lincoln Boulevard. The new highway from Elizabethtown is called the Lincoln Parkway. There are some 30 Lincoln listings in the local telephone book. The abundance of Lincoln-named companies, agencies and signs has caused some grumbling, but has its defenders, too.

Last summer, Carl Greene's column in the London (Ky.) Sentinel-Echo caused Hodgenville's collective blood pressure to go off the scale.

"The Lincolnness of the place has been horribly commercialized," Greene wrote. "... The day I was in Hodgenville, I wondered if the people in Springfield, Ill., hear

a whirring noise very often. If they do, it's the sound of Abe spinning in his grave every time a new 'Lincolnburger' place or 'Honest Abe's Breakfast Bar' opens in LaRue County."

"It's not really commercialized here at all," responds Hodgenville insurance man Jim LaRue. "We just use his name a lot. It just happens that Lincoln is a good name to put on things. We're not using it to sell anything."

The Lincoln Birthplace, operated by the National Park Service, is in a 116-acre park. It has a privately-owned Lincoln gift shop adjacent to it but, rather than being overhyped, is probably underpromoted. Signs for the birthplace are small and green and white, compared to the usual large, brown and white national park signs. The National Park Service has agreed to put up better signs when the current ones deteriorate.

The Lincoln Birthplace once had three attractions — the memorial, the original spring from Lincoln's time and a huge oak tree that marked a boundary of the Lincoln farm. But the oak died and was cut down, leaving only a stump and a plaque explaining its significance.

There was no memorial at the birthplace at the turn of the century. Then, a reporter for Collier's magazine visited and was shocked to see that Hodgenville hadn't done much with the birthplace. His magazine spearheaded the creation of the Lincoln Farm Association, which included, among others, William Howard Taft, Mark Twain, William Jennings Bryan and Samuel Gompers.

The association funded the construction of a granite memorial. It contains a cabin that may or may not be made of logs from the Lincolns' cabin. Taft dedicated the memorial in 1911. In 1916, it became a national park.

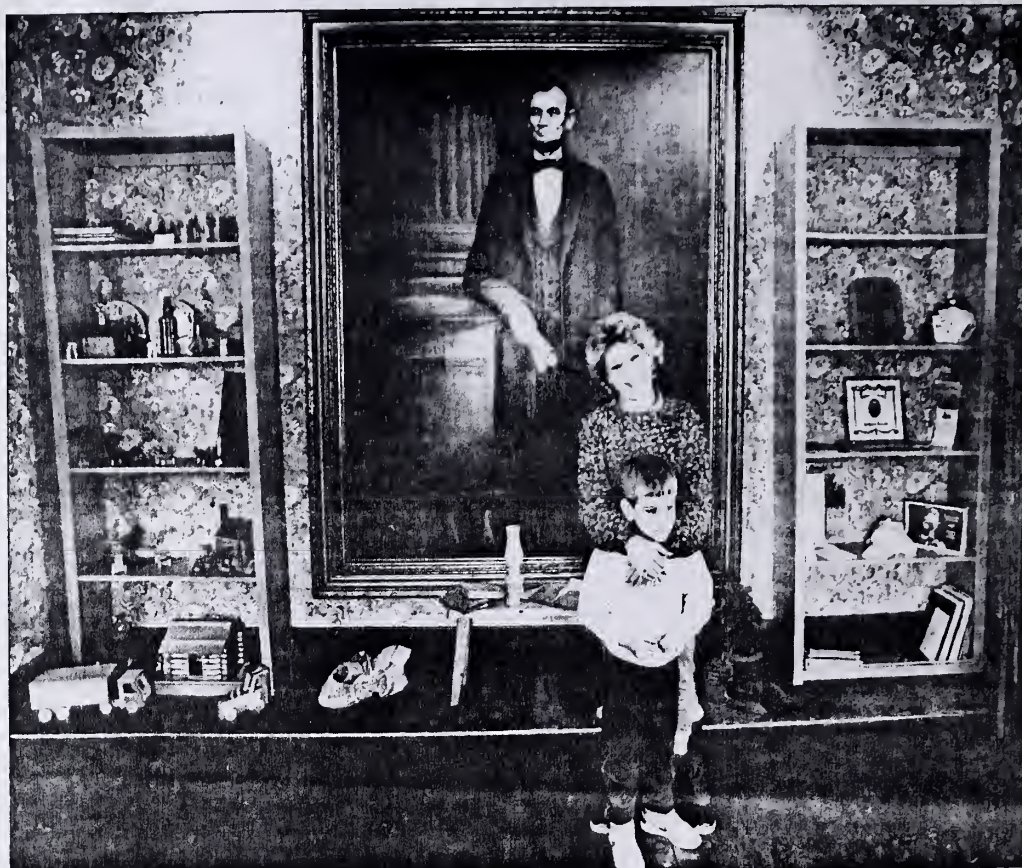
When Lincoln was 2, his family moved 6 miles northeast to a farm near Knob Spring. The Lincolns lived there for five years. Their farm is being preserved by members of the Howard family, who bought it in 1928. The cabin on that farm is not Lincoln's, either, but is made with logs from the cabin of Austin Gallaher, a boyhood friend. The boyhood home and gift shop are open from April 1 to Nov. 1.

The Lincoln sites have inspired Hodgenville residents in different ways. Randy Murray, the county property valuation administrator, has "The Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln" printed below the address on his business cards. In 1909, the

continued on page 14A



The Lincoln family obtained its water supply from this spring, left. Abe took his first drinks of water from the spring, located on the farm on which he was born near Hodgenville, Ky. Above, Nancy Hanks Lincoln is buried at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial at Lincoln City, Ind. A visitors center and living historical farm are located nearby.



The painting behind Iris LaRue, executive director of the LaRue County Chamber of Commerce, and her son, Todd, is a mystery. Nobody knows how old it is, and the artist's name was carefully painted over. The painting once hung in the state capitol.

from page 13A

Ladies Lincoln League was created to maintain the Lincoln statue on the square. The League disbanded in 1985. The Hodgenville Women's Club, though not formed specifically to honor Lincoln, sponsors a memorial luncheon each year on his birthday.

Some local citizens also collect Lincoln memorabilia. Jim LaRue has a collection of books and papers relating to Lincoln. Hodgenville attorney Carl Howell Jr. has one of the most extensive collections in Kentucky. Howell's family also owns the Nancy Lincoln Inn, the gift shop adjacent to the birthplace.

"I'm into postcards," Howell says. "Really big into postcards." Postcards from the series issued on the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth are the centerpiece of his collection. Howell also has a gavel made from the oak that once bordered the Lincoln farm and owns a collection of Lincoln-related books and art.

Howell says Hodgenville hasn't done as much as it should to promote its Lincoln attrac-

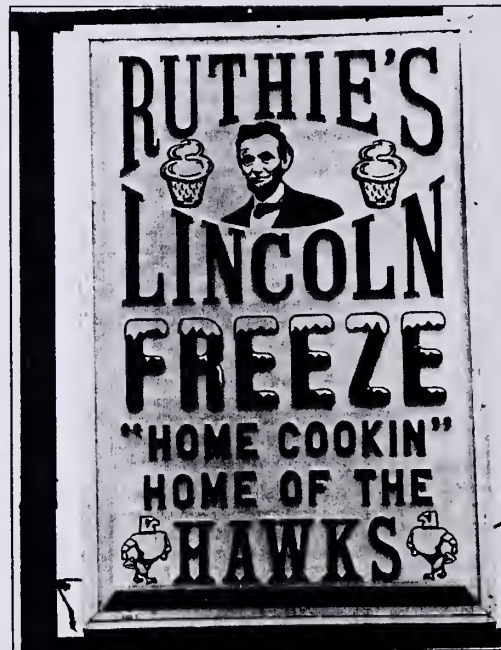
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Today, in Hodgenville, a wreath will be placed at the door of the cabin inside the Birthplace Memorial. The winning entry in the annual Lincoln essay contest will be read aloud and all visitors to the memorial will get birthday cake. At noon, the Hodgenville Women's Club will have about 100 guests at its annual Lincoln Day luncheon. The speaker will be Theresa McWhirter, former president of the Kentucky Festival Association.

Happy birthday, Abe.



One of the signs in Hodgenville using Lincoln's name.

April or early May.
"I did not include

Donna
Lincoln
family

Charleston

Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

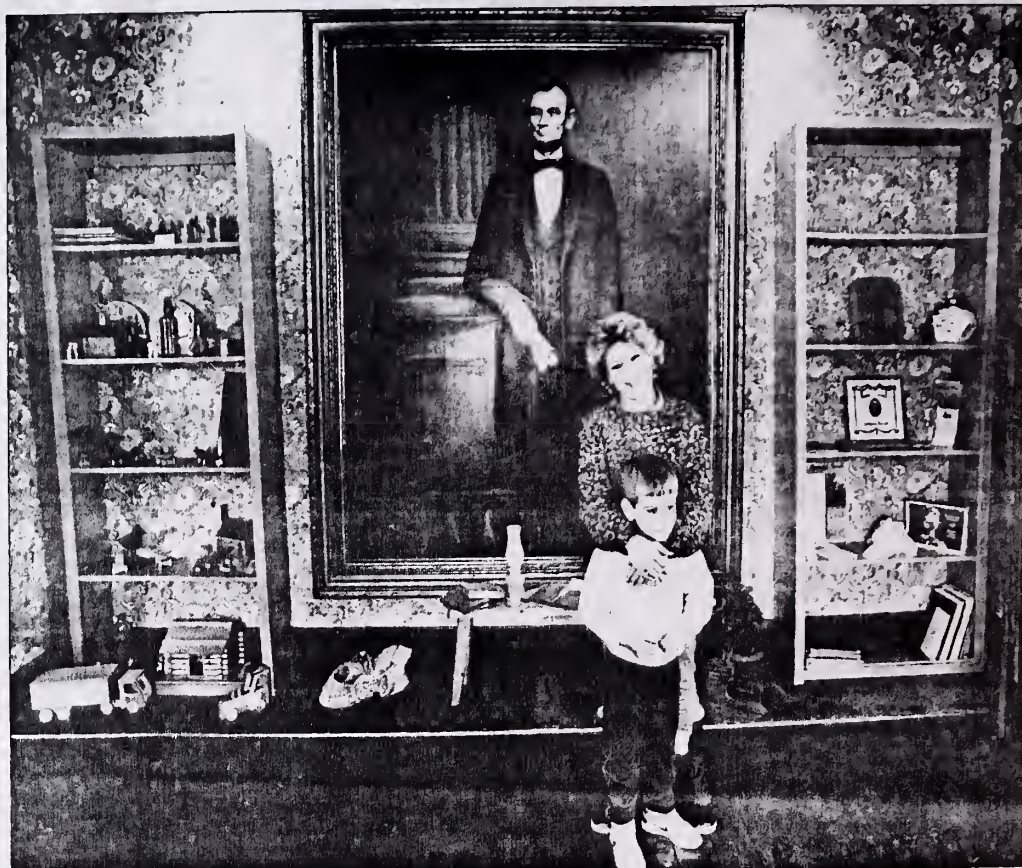
Gazette

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Features E-1-8
Dear Abby E-2
Barb Taub E-3
Ruth Gerlach E-5

RECALLING LINCOLN'S LEGACY

Walk a mile in Lincoln's shoes – sort of



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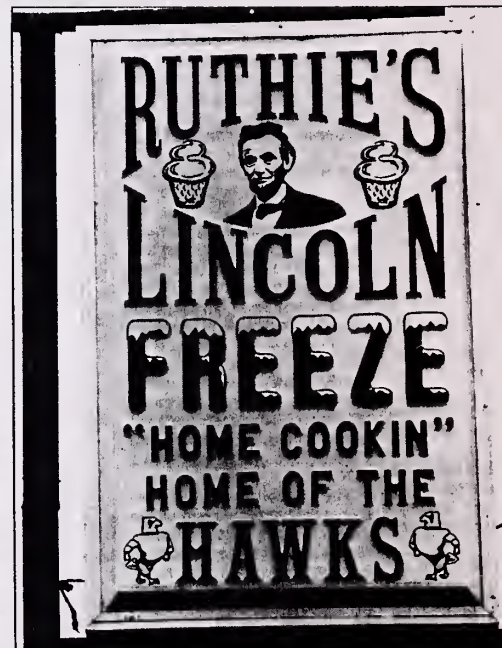
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One of the signs in Hodgenville using Lincoln's name.

RECALLING LINCOLN'S LEGACY

Walk a mile in Lincoln's shoes — sort of

By KIRBY PRINGLE
News-Gazette Staff Writer

You, too, can follow in Abraham Lincoln's footsteps.

The main branch of the Lincoln Heritage Trail is a zig-zag route that is meant to closely follow the route the Lincoln family took from Indiana into Illinois. The word to keep in mind here is "closely."

"I think the Lincoln Heritage Trail, more than anything, is a route that connects Lincoln sites rather than following the exact route the Lincoln family took from Indiana into Illinois," says Don Vance, the historic site manager at Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, south of Charleston. It features a replica of the last home of Lincoln's father and stepmother.

THE LINCOLN HERITAGE Trail is composed of three branches: the main branch, a western branch and a southern branch. The trail is marked by a gold highway marker that features a profile of a beardless Abraham Lincoln. Most of the trail is on state highways while the rest follows U.S. highways and county roads.

Two of the branches — the southern and western — have less to do with Lincoln and more to do with tourism.

"A couple of the legs really don't relate to Lincoln," Vance adds.

The main branch cuts through east central and central Illinois. In addition to the approximate route the Lincoln family took from the Indiana border into Illinois, a number of sites associated with Lincoln's adult life are included as the trail loops south and back east to Indiana.

AFTER SEVERAL FITS and starts over the years, the state is once again trying to revitalize the Lincoln Heritage Trail. The Illinois Bureau of Tourism will publish three Lincoln Heritage Trail tour brochures in late April or early May.

"I did not include every little monument or corner stone," says Ann Ridge, community affairs publication manager with the tourism bureau in Chicago. "I've included 10 good stops on each of the tours. It's a wonderful opportunity to bring to life some of the places Abraham Lincoln was associated with."



THE LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

See HERITAGE TRAIL, E-4

EARLY ON, THE PROJECT attracted controversy. Nominated to study the route and make recommendations was Charles M. Thompson, then a graduate student at the University of Illinois. Thompson spent three years on the project. He pored over hundreds of documents — from newspapers to surveyors' records to county records to old maps. He talked to old pioneers, Lincoln biogra-

designed to get people off the interstate and onto the back roads so that people get to know Illinois and get to love it." Ridge adds that it takes two to four days to complete the tours.

THE PUSH for the Lincoln Heritage Trail came in 1963 at the hand of the American Petroleum Institute. The stated aim of the project was tourism. The hidden agenda was to sell more gasoline.

The petroleum institute proposed a circuitous route through the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois that followed Lincoln from his birthplace to childhood to adulthood.

Basically, the route would follow the already-established Lincoln National Memorial Highway in Illinois, which wound from the Illinois side of the Wabash River opposite Vincennes, Ind., northwest to Beardstown.

The whole process really started in 1911 when Illinois officials decided to honor the 16th president by commemorating and marking the exact route the Lincoln family and relatives took when they left Garyville, Ind., on March 1, 1830, for Macon County.

See LINCOLN CELEBRATIONS, E-5

Make a genetic clone of Lincoln? Certainly, but why?

By PAUL WOOD
News-Gazette Staff Writer

A forensic scientist wants to dig up Lizzie Borden's parents to see whether an ax in hand could have delivered 40 whacks to their heads. A United States president is exhumed to check his corpse for poison. Zachary Taylor came up clean for toxins.

Now some scientists want to get hold of samples from Abraham Lincoln — a blood-stained undershirt worn by the physician who did his autopsy; relics which have been misplaced in the University of Illinois collections; or his cadaver, buried under tons of concrete in Springfield.

Though plans are vague, pending permissions and grants-seeking, the possibilities are endless. Michael Crichton envisions in "Jurassic Park" a dinosaur Disneyland off the coast of Costa Rica, wherein creatures that became extinct 65 million years ago are reconstructed from DNA in the tumblers of insects who bit them and were preserved in tree sap which became amber.

THEME PARK. EH? A possible use for all those acres of Chanute Air Force Base: "Abe-arama," a theme park where every employee is an exact teenage biological duplicate of the 16th president. He splits logs, he woos Anne Rutledge, debates a duplicate of Douglas, sings an "Up With People" number, takes your ticket for Space Mountain. . . .

OK, there's a hitch. In "Jurassic Park," some of the genetic information for some of the dinosaur species is incomplete and, well, the clones have to do some guessing, and they guessed wrong. Their supposedly cudi-

dly vegetarian dinosaurs start using humans as pet snacks.

"You'd have to be very careful not to mix some of Lincoln's DNA with some of, say, Elvis," says David Kranz, who teaches cloning techniques at the University of Illinois and pooh-poohs the idea of cloning Lincoln for a number of reasons.

HOW ABOUT SOME.

THING a little simpler in scope, then? For decades historians have wondered whether lean and lanky Lincoln was suffering from Marfan's syndrome, a genetic illness of the connective tissue marked by tall stature, long and thin extremities, rubbery joints, displacement of the eye lens, spine deformities and ballooning of the aorta.

The disease is rare and lethal. If he had it, Lincoln likely would have died of a ruptured aorta even before John Wilkes Booth's bullet killed him at 56, says Jerold Lowenstein, professor at the University of California-San Francisco medical school, one of two scientists interested in obtaining some of Lincoln's

See CLONES, E-4



Illinois' annual Lincoln celebrations

By The News-Gazette

Illinois' annual celebration of the birth of its most famous son begins today with events in Danville, Jacksonville and Springfield.

In Danville, the Vermilion County Museum Society will host a Lincoln's birthday open house from 2 to 4 p.m. at the Vermilion County Museum, 116 N. Gilbert St., Danville. The museum will be open at no charge, and birthday cake will be served. James Sterling will portray Abraham Lincoln.

In Jacksonville, the Jacksonville Heritage Cultural Center will present an original play, "The Shadow of Giants: Mr. Lincoln Comes to Jacksonville." Tickets are \$5 for the play that will be presented at 2 p.m. Sunday and 8 p.m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; the Morgan County Courthouse.

In Springfield, the Lincoln Home National Historic Site will present "Abraham Lincoln: A Biography in Words and Music" at 2 p.m. at the Lincoln Home Visitor Center, 426 S. Seventh St.

The presentation will dramatize an 1865 political rally honoring Lincoln. Passages from Lincoln's speeches and writings will be used. Members of the Springfield Symphony chorus will perform musical selections which played an important role in Lincoln's life, including "Skip to My Lou," "Battle Cry of Freedom" and "Patric's Hymn of the Republic." There is no admission charge.

Immediately after the presentation, awards to eighth-grade students who participated in the Sixth Annual Lincoln Essay Competition will be awarded at the Lincoln home site.

The theme of this year's essays was "Lincoln as a Leader." Winners of the competition are from Eldorado, Glenwood, Mount Vernon and Beardstown.

Other Lincoln-related events in the coming days include:

Jack Kemp, secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, will be the banquet speaker Wednesday for the 1992 Abraham Lincoln Symposium and Annual Abraham Lincoln Association Banquet. The banquet will be at 7 p.m. at the Ballroom, Kamada Renaissance. The symposium, "The Lincoln Image in Popular Culture," will be held at 1:30 p.m. at the Hall of Representatives, Old State Capitol.

Symposium speakers will be Gabor Boritt, Fulmer professor of Civil War Studies and director, Civil War Institute, Gettysburg College; Harold Holtz, authority on Lincoln and Civil War iconography; Walter Arnstein, professor of history at the University of Illinois;

and Olivia Mahoney, associate curator of decorative and industrial arts, Chicago Historical Society.

The symposium is free.

The annual Lincoln Heritage Lectures will begin at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday at the Lincoln Home Visitors Center, Springfield. This year's speakers are Paul H. Verduin, editor of The Lincolnian, a national bimonthly publication of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia; and Richard N. Current, a distinguished professor of history currently at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. There is no admission fee.

Verduin's lecture is titled, "Plantation Overseers, Patriots, Pioneers: New Light on Lincoln and His Hanks Forebears."

Current will discuss the influence of Lincoln's presidency on the rise of the United States as a world power in "From Civil War to

See LINCOLN CELEBRATIONS, E-5

Lincoln celebrations

Continued from E-1

World Power, 1865-1914."

■ Current, the author or co-author of 19 books, also will be signing copies of his works from 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. Wednesday at the Lincoln home site.

■ "Meet Young Abe Lincoln," a program for children age 8 and older and adults, will be presented at 10:30 a.m. Saturday at the Tolono Public Library.

Lincoln sites in central Illinois include:

■ Lincoln's New Salem: A reconstruction of the village northwest of Springfield where Lincoln lived for six years. Twenty-three timber houses, shops and stores have been reconstructed as they were in the 1830s. Interpreters go about the daily work of blacksmithing, cooking and farming. The village is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily in the winter and

from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the summer.

■ Lincoln's Tomb: The president is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery on Springfield's north side. His wife and three sons, Edward, William and Thomas, also are buried in the huge chamber. The site is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

■ Lincoln Home: The only home Lincoln ever owned was meticulously restored in 1988. The home and surrounding neighborhood is a national historic site and is open free to the public. It is at 426 S. Seventh St., near downtown Springfield.

■ Old State Capitol: The center of Illinois government from 1839 to 1876 is the center of downtown Springfield. It was here that Lincoln served as a state legislator, argued cases before the Illinois Supreme Court and delivered his famous "House Divided" speech. Tours of the old Capitol are of-

fered from 10 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

■ Lincoln-Herndon Law offices: Built in 1840, the office, just south of the Old State Capitol, is where Lincoln practiced law with his partner, William Herndon.

■ Bryant Cottage: This modest, one-story home in Bement in Piatt County is where, legend has it, Lincoln and Stephen Douglas met to establish guidelines for the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858.

■ Mount Pulaski Courthouse: The courthouse, located on the hilly town between Springfield and Clinton, is where Lincoln argued cases. The courthouse has been restored to an 1850s appearance. It is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

■ The Lincoln Depot: On Monroe Street, between Ninth and 10th streets, is where Lincoln boarded the train to be taken to Washington, D.C. for his inauguration. He never returned alive to Springfield.

■ Site of the first Lincoln-Douglas debate: In Ottawa's Washington Park is a monument marking the site of the first of the seven debates between Lincoln and Stephen Douglas. The park also has a Civil War memorial.

■ Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park: A replica of Lincoln's first home in Illinois is on old U.S. 36 west of Decatur. It is a log cabin like the one Lincoln and his father built when they moved to Illinois in 1830.

■ Lincoln Museum: Located at Lincoln College in the town named for Lincoln is a large collection of manuscripts, artifacts and other Lincoln memorabilia. Call 732-3155, extension 294, for more information.

Clones

Continued from E-1

tissue.

The other scientist, Darwin Prockop, a molecular geneticist at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, predicts that within two years, geneticists will isolate the specific location for the single gene that causes Marfan's.

If that happens, the UI's Kranz says, we're moving into more science and less fiction.

CLONING A HUMAN being remains an overwhelming task now, he says, even if good samples of genetic material are available (and he's not saying there are) because besides the human genome being composed of billions of pieces of information, they make no sense if even a few pieces are out of their correct sequence.

"It's something like if you had every letter in an entire book scrambled and presented to you," he says. "You don't have the book until you get it in the right order."

"We're many years from knowing how to put the information in the correct sequence," agrees UI microbiologist Stan Maloy.

Unscrambling the book is only part of the problem. Even in the right order, he says, each piece of DNA must be turned on and off at the right time, something cells

know how to do but we do not.

By the time you're down to the one Marfan's gene, though, "you're dealing with a couple of sentences instead of a book," Kranz says.

OK, SAY YOU'VE accomplished the task: You've cloned the gene and found that Lincoln indeed had Marfan's syndrome.

So what?

That's what a prominent Lincoln scholar says. Robert Johannsen, the UI's Randolph Distinguished Professor of history, calls the Lincoln clone proposal "a useless affair."

"He had his life, he's dead, and I don't really know what this would change," Johannsen says. "It's kind of macabre and irrelevant to say he would he would have died anyway from Marfan's syndrome if he hadn't been shot, since he was."

The historian's doubts begin with feasibility. Cloners could perhaps use dried blood from an undershirt worn by the man who did the autopsy on Lincoln.

"How do we know that's Lincoln's blood?" he asks. Could the pathologist have nicked him-

self, or could he simply have been lying about the source of the blood?

BITS AND PIECES of America's most-revered president are as common as medieval relics — Martin Luther once proclaimed that the accumulated bones of one saint could have made a whole army of that saint.

The UI has its own relics, somewhere.

"We once had in the library a lock of bloody hair that was supposed to be Lincoln's, but nobody knows what happened to it," Johannsen says. "And there's a piece of the pillowcase he lay his head on" after he was carried from Ford's Theater supposedly in a UI collection.

But creating a test-tube Lincoln, or some part thereof, wouldn't tell much about Lincoln the man. As Kranz points out, environment play a role along with genetics in the making of the man.

Even if you could re-create a Kentucky log cabin, and a 19th century school, and do the Black Hawk War all over, there's no guarantee you'd make another Lincoln.

"There's so much about Lincoln that's important, and should be read, and should be studied, that all this speculation is kind of a sad waste of time," Johannsen says.

Heritage Trail: Following the Lincoln family from Indiana into Illinois

Continued from E-1

phers and surviving members of the traveling party.

The problem that Thompson and subsequent historians faced was the lack of credible documentation on the route. Not until long after the fact did any of the 13 members of the party ever put on to paper the trails they took from southern Indiana to Illinois.

Thompson, in his final report published in 1915, put it this way: "The journey was made through what were then Lawrence, Crawford, Clark, Shelby and Macon counties. It was an area of more than 5,000 square miles and fewer than 15,000 people. Between the Wabash River, Decatur and Shelbyville there was not one important settlement. Along the trails leading to settlements on the Wabash there were only small groups of farms."

TOWN LIFE HAD NOT begun yet. Charleston, Mattoon, Urbana, Champaign, Marshall, Sullivan and other towns of east central Illinois did not yet exist when the Lincoln family passed through the area. By the time Thompson started his study, many of the trails had disappeared and some

of the early settlements were mere memories.

And even the memories were faulty. The only surviving member of the traveling party, Harriet Chapman, whose maiden name

The trip, according to historical accounts, took approximately two weeks and was made through what was then abundant wetlands, tall prairie and sometimes-thick stands of timber.

was Hanks, was only 3 years old when her parents made the trip with the Lincolns. By the time Thompson talked to her in Charleston she was in her 80s.

Making the voyage were Dennis and Elizabeth Hanks and their daughters, Harriet, Sarah Jane, Nancy and son, John; Squire Hall and Matilda Hall and son, John; Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln; Thomas's son, Abraham Lincoln; and Sarah's son, John Johnston.

THE PARTY WAS LARGELY one of intermarriage. Sarah Bush Lin-

coln was Thomas Lincoln's second wife. His first wife, Nancy Hanks, died when Abraham was 9. Sarah Bush was a widow and her son, John Johnston, came with the group. Dennis Hanks was a nephew to Nancy Hanks. He married Elizabeth Johnston, Sarah Bush Lincoln's eldest daughter. Squire Hall had married Matilda, Sarah Bush Lincoln's other daughter.

The families were mired in poverty in Indiana and decided to move to Illinois after receiving encouraging letters from Dennis Hanks' brother, who was farming in Macon County.

The trip, according to historical accounts, took approximately two weeks and was made through what was then abundant wetlands, tall prairie and sometimes-thick stands of timber.

THOMPSON, WHO later became the dean of the business college at the UI, believed that the group crossed the Wabash River at Vincennes and headed west to Lawrenceville. From there they followed a trail to Russellville, a small town in Lawrence County, and then proceeded north along the Wabash River through the settlements of Palestine, Hutsonville, York and Darwin.

From Darwin, also on the Wabash River in Clark County, the party went in a northwest direction and passed near the present town of Westfield. They crossed the Embarras River at a place known as McCann's Ford, near the Coles-Cumberland counties line, and headed west to a small settlement known as Paradise, in western Coles County. The group then passed through what later became Mattoon and came into Decatur from the south.

From Decatur, Thomas Lincoln and his family settled on their first farm west of Decatur near the Sangamon River. Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln later would make their home in Coles County while Abraham headed off to New Salem.

THE LINCOLN HERITAGE Trail does not exactly follow the route Thompson suggested. But it is very close.

Little came immediately of Thompson's report. Not everyone agreed with it and some were opposed to his conclusions. A few years later a group of private citizens formed, proposing yet another Abraham Lincoln Memorial Highway, which differed from Thompson's suggested route.

It wasn't until 1932, after another committee had formed to study the path the Lincoln family took, that the state decided on the appropriate trail. The Lincoln National Memorial Highway was apparently never marked, however, for tourists to follow.

Signs, with the gold squares inset with Lincoln's profile, were finally put up in 1963 when the Lincoln Heritage Trail came along. Take note that the squares are very, very small and the trail is not always easy to follow.

The new Lincoln Heritage Trail

tours will be published as newspaper inserts, according to Ridge, and they come as good news to people like Vance, whose job depends on tourists.

"We have people who periodically stop at Lincoln Log Cabin and tell us they are driving the trail, and I assume there are others we don't talk to," Vance says. "I'm not sure that a lot of people know about the Lincoln Heritage Trail. You can see the road signs the state has posted, but I don't think there's been a good brochure published on it in a while."

Lincoln wagon train headed for area

By MELINDA ZEHR
Pantagraph staff

Many people use textbooks to travel through history; Tommy Bell's group uses covered wagons, mules and horses.

Beginning Saturday, Bell will be part of a group tracing the life of Abraham Lincoln traveling 4 mph by wagon train through towns in Central Illinois where Lincoln once lived or made an impact.

Area communities where the wagon train will be stopping or stopping near overnight are Mount Pulaski and Lincoln, both in Logan County.

"I enjoy it," said Bell, a Maceo, Ky., resident who is president of the wagon train. "You meet a lot of people, and I've learned things about Lincoln that I didn't know."

The trek is called the Lincoln Wagon Train. This is the fourth consecutive year of the wagon train, whose motto is "from the cradle to the tomb."

In 1990, the wagon train began its journey in Hodgenville, Ky., at the cabin where Lincoln was born, and for a week it followed the Lincoln Heritage Trail to the edge of Kentucky.

Each year since, the group has chosen another section of the trail.

This year, the wagon train will spend a week traveling from Sullivan, near where Lincoln spent a portion of his teen-age years, to Springfield, where he was buried after his assassination in 1865.

Trail extended

"We had such a good time on the first one, that we kept adding on," Bell said. "It seems to me like the further we go, the better it gets."

The idea for the historical trek came from an 80-year-old friend of Bell's who participated in a similar journey. About 50 wagons and 150 people from eight states took part in the first trek.

And even though the number of participants has dwindled each year since, Bell is looking for larger numbers this year than last year because this is the final leg of the four-year journey.

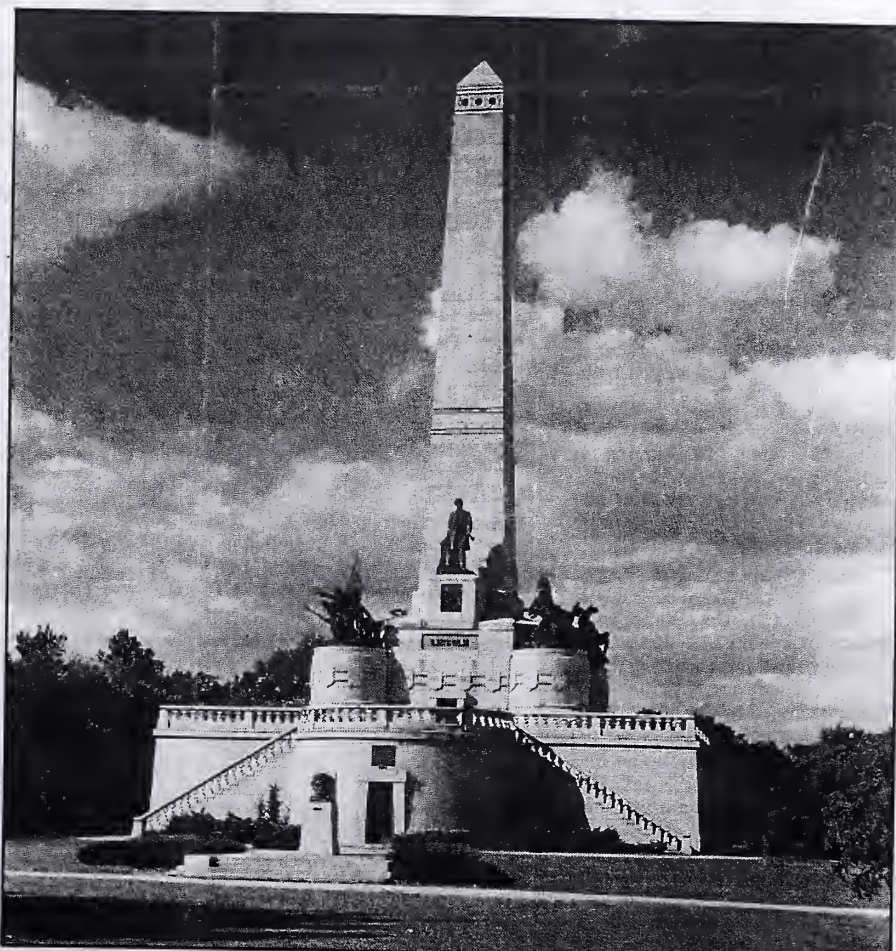
Bell believes as many as 100 people will pack about 30 wagons, bridle their mules and saddle their horses to take part in the upcoming wagon train.

The wagons are similar to those that early American pioneers used for their travels across the Illinois prairie.

But their accommodations are less primitive and the daily 15- to 17-mile ride — beginning each day by 8:30 a.m. and concluding by 3:30 p.m. — is made smoother by the use of rubber tires.

People are invited to visit the wagon train and meet the modern-day pioneers each evening after dinner, which is when the participants gather around a campfire.

The campfire gatherings are Bell's favorite. He said that's when stories and jokes are told and when a small auction takes place, the proceeds from which help pay expenses.



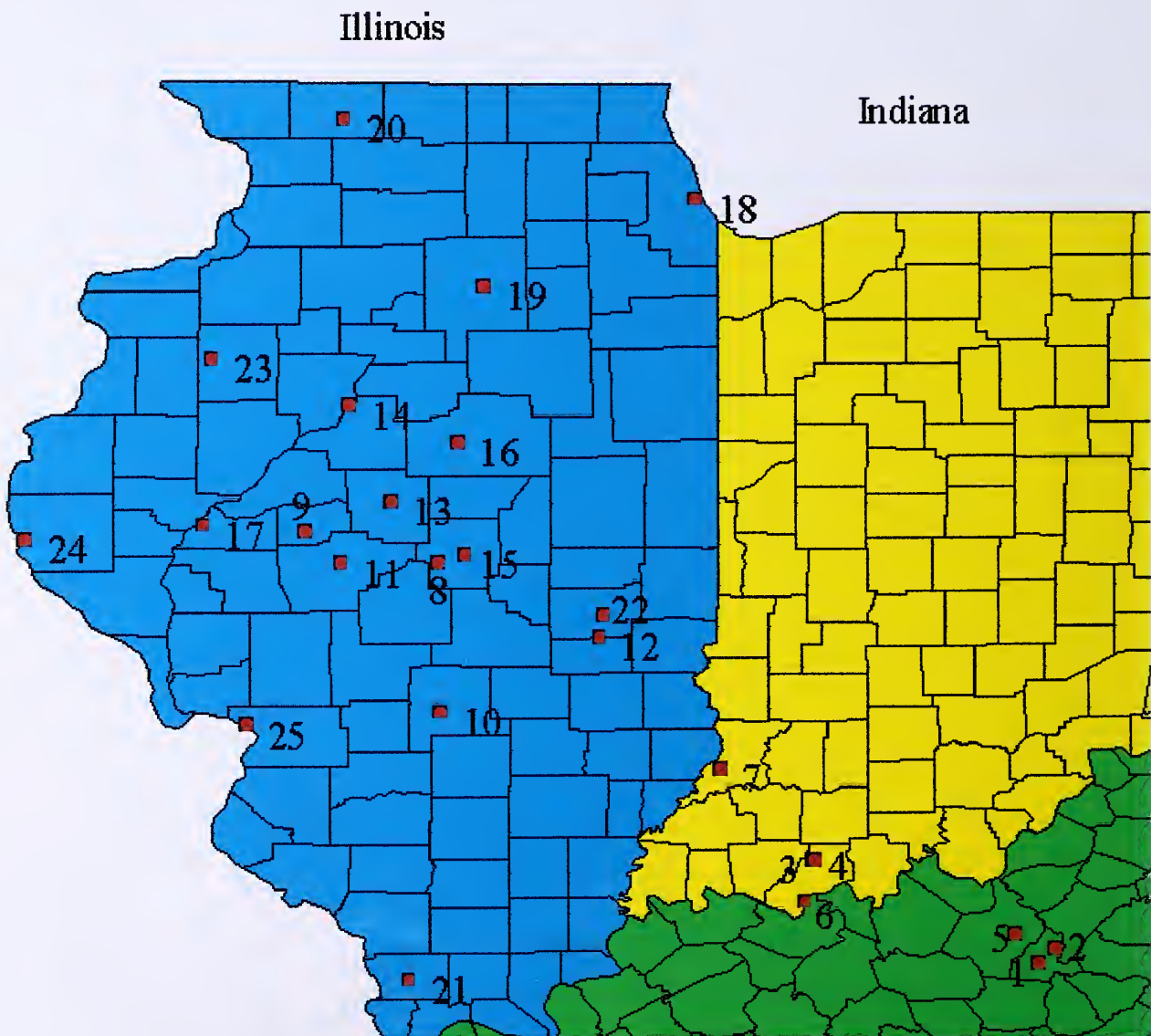
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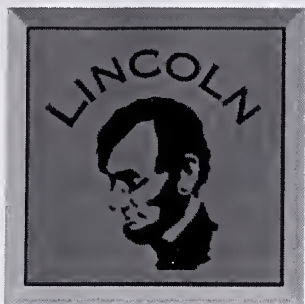
Lincoln Wagon Train participants will take the reins Saturday in Sullivan to begin their old-fashioned trek to the former president's tomb in Springfield, shown above.



Lincoln - An Illinois Gateway Special Feature

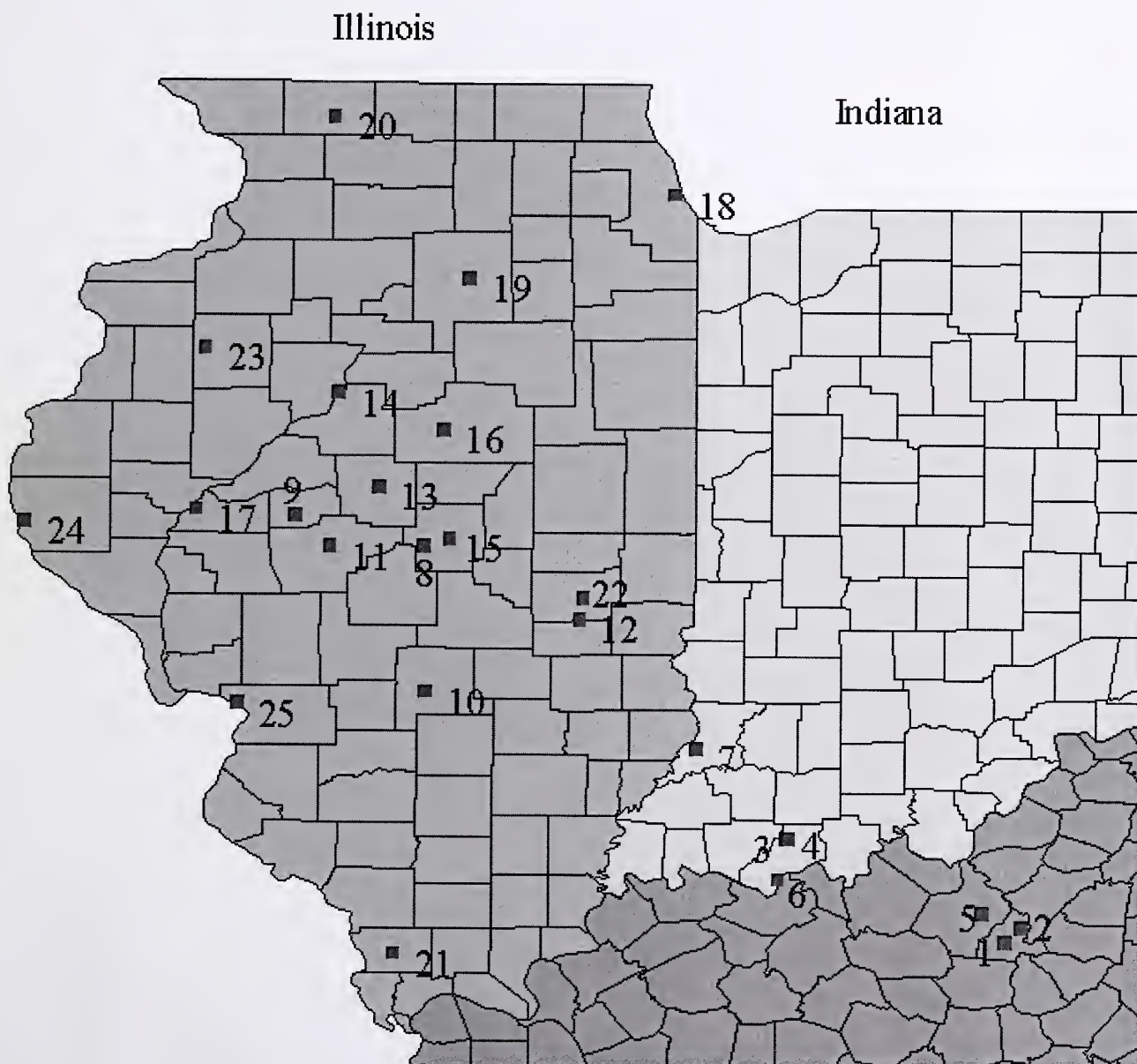
Lincoln Heritage Trail Map

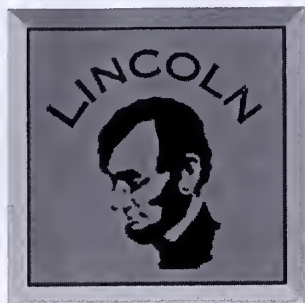




Lincoln - An Illinois Gateway Special Feature

Lincoln Heritage Trail Map





Lincoln - An Illinois Gateway Special Feature

Abraham Lincoln: Dates and Places

(Numbers in parentheses denote locations on the [Lincoln Heritage Trail map](#) of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, as well as other places important in the life of Abraham Lincoln.)

1809

Born on February 12th to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln near Hodgenville, Kentucky in modern-day Larue County. (1)

1811

The Lincoln family moves in the spring to a 230-acre farm on Knob Creek in present-day Larue County, Kentucky. (2)

1815

Abraham Lincoln attends school for the first time with his sister Sarah. He is taught by Zachariah Riney, and the following year by Caleb Hazel.

1816

In December, the Lincoln family moves to what is now Spencer County, Indiana. Thomas Lincoln and his son build a first, makeshift home. (3)

1817

In January and February, Thomas and Abraham Lincoln build a more permanent cabin. The family will continue to live here for thirteen years. (4)

1818

On October 5th, Nancy Hanks Lincoln dies of the "milk sickness." She is buried near the cabin.

1819

On December 2nd, Thomas Lincoln marries Sarah Bush Johnston in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. (5) He

brings her and her three children--Elizabeth, Matilda, and John--out to Indiana. Abraham becomes very attached to her, commenting in later life: "All that I am, or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

1828

January 20. Abraham Lincoln's sister Sarah dies in childbirth, having been married less than two years to Aaron Grigsby.

Abraham Lincoln and Allen Gentry take a flatboat loaded with cargo from Rockport, Indiana (6) downriver to New Orleans for Gentry's father James Gentry.

1830

March. The Lincoln family emigrates to Illinois, crossing the Wabash River on the 6th (7). On the 15th, they locate ten miles southwest of Decatur on the north bank of the Sangamon River, in what is now Lincoln Trail Homestead Park (8).

1831

March. Lincoln leaves home. With his cousin John Hanks and his step-brother John D. Johnston, he is hired by Denton Offut in Springfield to build a flatboat at Sangamo Town, seven miles northwest of Springfield.

April-May. Lincoln pilots the flatboat to New Orleans for Offut and returns to New Salem (9), where he begins clerking in Offut's new store in September.

1832

March 9. Lincoln becomes a candidate for the legislature, championing improvement on the Sangamon River, changes in usury laws, and universal education.

April 7. Lincoln is elected captain of the 31st Regiment, Illinois Militia.

April 21. Lincoln is elected captain of a company of Black Hawk War volunteers formed in the New Salem area.

May 27. Lincoln's company is mustered out of service.

August 6. Lincoln is defeated in his bid for election to the legislature, finishing eighth in a field of thirteen candidates.

1833

January 15. Lincoln and William F. Berry purchase a store in New Salem for \$750.

May 7. Lincoln appointed postmaster at New Salem by President Andrew Jackson. He serves in that capacity until May 30, 1836, when the office is discontinued.

1834

January 6. Lincoln performs first surveying work in his capacity as deputy surveyor of Sangamon County. He continues surveying for three years.

August 4. Lincoln is elected to represent Sangamon County in the state House of Representatives in his second bid for public office.

December 1. Lincoln takes his seat in the House at Vandalia (10).

1836

March 24. Lincoln takes the first step toward obtaining a license to practice law when his name is entered on the Sangamon Circuit Court record as a person of good moral character.

August 1. Lincoln re-elected to the legislature.

September 9. Lincoln obtains his license to practice law in state courts.

October 5. Lincoln files a plea in his first lawsuit, Hawthorn v. Wooldridge, in the Sangamon County Circuit Court.

1837

February 24. The bill for moving the capital from Vandalia to Springfield (11) promoted by Lincoln and other members of the legislature known as the "Long Nine" is passed by the House. The Senate concurs on February 25th.

March 1. Lincoln takes the final step toward becoming an attorney when his name is entered on the roll of attorneys in the office of the Illinois Supreme Court.

March 3. Lincoln enters a protest against an anti-abolitionist resolution passed by the House on January 20th.

April 15. Lincoln moves to Springfield to become the law partner of John T. Stuart. He rooms with Joshua F. Speed.

1838

August 6. Lincoln is re-elected to the legislature.

December 3. Lincoln runs for Speaker of the Illinois House and is defeated by W.L.D. Ewing, a Democrat.

1839

June 24. Lincoln is elected to the Springfield town board.

September 23. Lincoln begins law practice on the new established Eighth Judicial Circuit Court. He continues this until 1860.

October 8. Lincoln is named a presidential elector by the state Whig convention meeting in Springfield. He is subsequently chosen for elector in 1844, 1852, and 1856.

December 3. Judge Nathaniel Pope admits Lincoln to practice law before the United States Supreme Court.

December 9. The Illinois legislature meets in Springfield for the first time.

1840

June 18. Lincoln argues his first case in the Illinois Supreme Court.

August 3. Lincoln is re-elected to the state legislature. In August and September, he campaigns as a Whig presidential elector in southern Illinois.

1841

January 1. Lincoln breaks off an engagement with Mary Todd.

April 14. Lincoln dissolves his law partnership with John T. Stuart, and begins a partnership with Stephen T. Logan.

1842

March 1. Lincoln is admitted to practice law in the U.S. District Court.

November 4. Lincoln and Mary Todd are married in Springfield at the home of her brother-in-law Ninian Wirt Edwards. The ceremony is performed by the Reverend Charles Dresser, an Episcopal minister.

November 5. The Lincolns take up residence at the Globe Tavern in Springfield

1843

August 1. The Lincoln's first child, Robert Todd Lincoln, is born at the Globe Tavern.

1844

January 16. Lincoln purchases his first and only home for \$1,200.

May 1. The Lincolns move into their new home.

October-November. Lincoln campaigns as a presidential elector for Whig Henry Clay in southern Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

December 9. William H. Herndon is admitted to the bar. He and Lincoln form a law partnership soon afterwards.

1846

March 10. The Lincoln's second child, Edward Baker Lincoln, is born in Springfield.

August 3. Lincoln is elected to Congress as a Whig over his Democratic opponent, the Reverend Peter Cartwright.

1847

December 6. Lincoln takes his seat for his only term in Congress.

December 22. Lincoln presents a resolution in Congress requesting President James K. Polk to inform the House whether the "spot" on which American blood was first shed in the Mexican War was within territory claimed by Mexico.

1848

June 7-9. Lincoln attends the Whig convention in Philadelphia, which nominates General Zachary Taylor for President.

1849

January 10. Lincoln proposes an amendment to a bill seeking to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. His amendment proposes compensated emancipation. He never formally introduces the provision.

March 7. Lincoln is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

March 10. Lincoln applies for a patent on a "new and improved manner of combining adjustable buoyant chambers with steam boats or other vessels." He is granted Patent Number 6469 on May 22.

June 21. Lincoln is denied appointment as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

August 21. Lincoln declines appointment as Secretary of the Oregon Territory.

September 27. Lincoln declines the Governorship of Oregon.

1850

February 1. Edward, the Lincoln's younger son, dies after an extended illness.

December 21. William Wallace Lincoln, their third son, is born in Springfield.

1851

January 17. Lincoln's father Thomas Lincoln dies in Coles County, Illinois (12).

1853

April 4. The Lincolns' fourth son, Thomas (Tad), is born.

August 27. Lincoln christens the new town of Lincoln, Illinois.(13) Legend has it that he consecrates it with watermelon juice. This is the only town named for him during his lifetime.

1854

October 16. Stirred by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in May, in Peoria (14) Lincoln delivers one

of his first great speeches on the “repeal of the Missouri Compromise.”

November 7. Lincoln is elected to the Illinois legislature, but resigns to become a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

1855

February 8. To prevent the election of Joel A. Matteson to the U.S. Senate, Lincoln throws his votes to Lyman Trumbull, who is elected on the tenth ballot.

1856

February 22. Lincoln is responsible for the adoption of a statement of principles by convention at a meeting of anti-Nebraska Act editors in Decatur (15). This marks the beginning of the Republican Party in Illinois.

Spring. The Lincolns enlarge their home from one-and-a-half stories to two, at a cost of \$1,300.

May 29. Lincoln delivers his fabled “Lost Speech” in Bloomington, Illinois (16).

June 19. The first Republican National Convention, meeting in Philadelphia, casts an informal ballot for Vice President, and Lincoln receives 110 votes.

1857

June 26. In the House of Representatives in Springfield, Lincoln delivers his first major speech against the Dred Scott decision.

May 7. Using an almanac to discredit the state’s star witness, Lincoln clears Duff Armstrong, son of his old friend Jack Armstrong, in Cass County Circuit Court in Beardstown (17).

June 16. The Illinois State Republican Convention meets in Springfield and unanimously chooses Lincoln as its candidate for the U.S. Senate. Lincoln accepts and delivers his “House Divided” speech in the House of Representatives in the State House.

July 10. In Chicago (18), Lincoln begins a series of at least sixty-three campaign speeches.

August 21. Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic candidate, meet in Ottawa (19) for the first in a series of seven joint debates.

August 27. Lincoln and Douglas debate in Freeport (20).

September 15. Lincoln and Douglas debate in Jonesboro (21).

September 18. Lincoln and Douglas debate in Charleston (22).

October 7. Lincoln and Douglas debate in Galesburg (23).

October 13. Lincoln and Douglas debate in Quincy (24).

October 15. Lincoln and Douglas debate in Alton (25).

November 2. Lincoln receives a majority of the popular votes cast, but Douglas is re-elected to the Senate due to gerrymandered legislative districts.

1859

December 20. Lincoln sends his autobiography to Jesse W. Fell, a newspaper editor in Bloomington who had requested it. Lincoln writes, "If any thing be made out of it, I wish it to be modest."

1860

February 27. Lincoln delivers his famous Cooper Union address, which is printed in its entirety by the New York Tribune.

February 28. Lincoln begins a two-week speaking tour of New England, where he speaks eleven times.

May 9-10. The Illinois Republican Convention, meeting in Decatur, unanimously instructs its delegation to the National Convention to support Lincoln for President. Here he is nicknamed "The Railsplitter" for the first time.

May 18. In Chicago (24), Lincoln is nominated for President on the third ballot by the Republican National Convention over William Seward. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine is nominated as his running mate.

October 19. Lincoln receives a letter from eleven-year-old Grace Bedell of Westfield, New York suggesting that he grow a beard. He asks her whether it would not be "a piece of silly affection" if he were to do so. Nevertheless, he acts on her suggestion, becoming the first President to wear whiskers. (He later meets Grace Bedell on his way to Washington and his inauguration.)

November 6. Lincoln is elected the first Republican President of the United States. He defeats three other candidates: his old rival Stephen A. Douglas (the Northern Democratic candidate), John C. Breckinridge (the Southern Democratic candidate), and John Bell (the Constitutional Unionist candidate).

December 20. South Carolina secedes from the Union.

1861

January 31. Lincoln visits his stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, for the last time in Coles County.

February 4. Representatives from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana form the Confederate States of America in Montgomery, Alabama. Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens are elected President and Vice President.

February 11. Lincoln delivers his "Farewell Address" to the people of Springfield from the rear of his car at the Great Western Railroad Station.

February 23. Lincoln arrives secretly in Washington.

March 4. Lincoln is inaugurated 16th President of the United States.

April 12-14. Fort Sumter, off the coast of South Carolina, is attacked and bombarded by Confederate

forces. Major Robert Anderson surrenders and the fort is evacuated.

April 15. President Lincoln issues a call for 75,000 state militia and convenes Congress to meet in extra session on July 4th. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas secede.

April 19. President Lincoln proclaims a blockade of ports in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

April 27. Lincoln suspends the writ of habeas corpus along the line of troop movements between Philadelphia and Washington and extends the blockade to the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. ON May 10th he suspends it on the Florida coast.

May 3. Lincoln calls for increasing enlistment in the regular army and in the Navy.

June 3. Stephen A. Douglas dies in Chicago at the age of forty-eight. Lincoln directs thirty days of mourning in his memory.

July 2. Lincoln authorizes General Winfield Scott to suspend the writ of habeas corpus along the military line between New York and Washington.

July 4. Lincoln communicates his war message to Congress as a formal government document.

July 21. Lincoln learns of the defeat of General Irvin McDowell's Army at the First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas).

July 27. Lincoln places General George B. McClellan in command of all troops in the vicinity of Washington.

August 16. Lincoln issues a proclamation forbidding intercourse with states in insurrection against the government of the United States.

1862

January 11. Lincoln accepts the resignation of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War and replaces him with Edwin M. Stanton on January 13th.

February 6, 16. The Union gains its first important victory when Confederate Forces surrender Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland to General Ulysses S. Grant.

February 20. William (Willie) Lincoln dies in the White House.

March 8. Lincoln orders General McClellan to organize the Army of the Potomac into four army corp and to leave sufficient forces in and about Washington to make it secure.

April 6-7. General Grant's forces battle Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston's troops in Shiloh Tennessee, with severe losses on both sides.

April 25. Lincoln learns of the capture of New Orleans by Admiral David Farragut.

May 20. Lincoln approves the Homestead Act, which grants homesteads to settlers on public domain lands.

June 1. Robert E. Lee is placed in command of the Army of Northern Virginia.

June 26. Lincoln combines forces under Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell into a new Army of Virginia under General John Pope (son of Lincoln's mentor Judge Nathaniel Pope).

July 1. Lincoln calls 300,000 volunteers into military service and approves an act establishing the first income tax.

July 2. Lincoln approves the Morrill Land Grant College Act donating public lands to states and territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts.

July 11. Lincoln names General Henry Halleck general-in-chief of all land forces.

August 22. Lincoln writes to Horace Greeley: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery."

August 30. Northern forces under General Pope are defeated at the Second Battle of Bull Run.

September 2. Lincoln places McClellan in command of the defense of Washington.

September 17. General McClellan stops Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North at the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) in Maryland. Capitalizing upon this, Lincoln issues his Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, which frees slaves held in rebel territory as of January 1, 1863.

November 5. Lincoln replaces General McClellan with Ambrose E. Burnside in charge of the Army of the Potomac.

December 12. General Burnside's forces are defeated at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

1863

January 1. Lincoln issues the final Emancipation Proclamation.

May 2-4. The Army of the Potomac under General Joseph Hooker is defeated at the battle of Chancellorsville. The South loses General Stonewall Jackson, who dies from wounds received in that engagement.

June 27. Lincoln replaces General Hooker with General George C. Meade.

July 1-3. Confederate forces again attempt to invade the North, but are thwarted at the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.

July 4. General Grant's long siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi comes to an end when Confederate General John Pemberton surrenders his troops.

September 20. Union forces are defeated at the Battle of Chickamauga.

October 3. Lincoln proclaims the first national observance of Thanksgiving, to be held on November 26th.

November 19. Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address.

1864

February 22. Lincoln is endorsed for re-election by the Republican National Committee.

March 9. Lincoln commissions General Grant as lieutenant general. On the 10th he appoints Grant commander-in-chief of the armies.

May 5-12. Union armies under Grant and Confederate forces under Lee meet in battle in the Virginia wilderness.

June 8. The National Union Party convenes in Baltimore and nominates Lincoln for re-election. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee is selected as his running mate.

July 11. Lincoln sees his only military action of the war as the Confederates attack Fort Stevens on the outskirts of Washington.

July 18. Lincoln issues a call for 500,000 volunteers.

September 1. General William T. Sherman's Union forces occupy Atlanta, a victory which helps ensure Lincoln's re-election.

November 8. Lincoln is easily re-elected President over General McClellan, the Democratic candidate.

December 22. General Sherman sends Lincoln a "Christmas gift" in the form of the surrender of Savannah, Georgia.

1865

February 1. Lincoln approves the resolution submitting the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery to the states.

March 4. Lincoln is inaugurated for his second term. On this occasion he delivers his famous Second Inaugural Address seeking "malice toward none and charity for all."

April 4-5. Lincoln visits the evacuated city of Richmond, Virginia. During his visit he sits at Jefferson Davis' abandoned desk.

April 9. General Lee surrenders to General Grant at Appomatox Court House, Virginia.

April 11. Lincoln delivers his last speech from a window of the White House, discussing the status of the Confederate States and his plan for restoring them to the Union.

April 14. Lincoln is shot by actor John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington during a performance of "Our American Cousin."

April 15. Lincoln dies at 7:22 AM in the home of William Petersen.

May 3. After a long tour of cities throughout the East, Lincoln's body arrives in Springfield and lies in state

in the Statehouse.

May 4. Lincoln is buried in a temporary vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.

1871

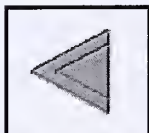
September 19. Lincoln's body reaches its final resting place in the Lincoln Tomb.

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[back to Lincoln page](#)



[Illinois Gateway home page](#)

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Jesse White, Secretary of State

09-February-1996



Among the more than a dozen sculptings of Abraham Lincoln



—Dedicated by John F. Kennedy

at his Springfield, Ill., tomb is this bronze casting of a head by Gutzon Borglum. It was placed higher than a man's reach.

A man may not reach, but a boy held by his father may. Purpose: to touch the bronze nose. It's said it brings good luck.

Lincoln's Trail ends in Illinois

By JOHN F. McLEOD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — When you drive the Lincoln Heritage Trail as we did, beginning at Louisville, near Abraham's birthplace, and ending at Springfield, where he is buried, you log 450 miles.

That was the figure tallied by Charles (Hank) Greenberg, driver of the bus that took us on a six-day journey refuelling divided to give two days each in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

I would recommend that those planning a similar tour allow the most time for the area around Springfield — particularly for New Salem Village, a half-hour drive away.

New Salem is where Abraham Lincoln became a man. He had just turned 21 when he crossed from Indiana into Illinois with his restless father, Tom. After helping settle a family on a farm, Abraham made his famous trip by flatboat to New Orleans, then took a job as store manager in New Salem where he was to stay six years. He arrived, as he later said, like "a piece of floating driftwood" and left (for Springfield) a lawyer, member of the state legislature and floorleader of his party. Carl Sandburg wrote: "The hilltop village, now fading to become a ghost town, had been to him a nourishing mother, neighborhood of many names and faces that would always be dear..."

NEW SALEM never had more than 100 people. Shortly after Lincoln left it, the whole town was moved two miles north to Petersburg, many residents disassembling their cabins and reassembling them in the new county seat.

William Randolph Hearst began restoration of New Salem back in 1906, some of the houses were bought, stripped of their weather-boarding and moved back to the site. Others were reconstructed.

Now called Lincoln's New Salem State Park, there are cabins, 10 shops, sawmill, gristmill and school on 323 acres. There are sheep, goats, oxen, horses. We had a stack of gingerbread and coffee in the Rutledge Tavern,

NOTE: This is the fourth story resulting from a trip by The News' travel editor thru the Middle West, much of it following the Lincoln Heritage Trail thru Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Readers of The News may obtain more information about the Trail — an especially pleasant trip in the autumn or spring — by writing: Lincoln Heritage Trail Foundation, 216 S. First-st, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

where Lincoln once stayed and boarded (at 25 cents a night, 15 cents a meal).

An ideal time to visit New Salem is when the lilacs, of which there are many, are in bloom. Except that a lot of other people have the same idea. If you go when there are not so many other visitors — say on a mid-week autumn day — New Salem can become so real you almost feel like you've stepped back to 1837. It will add to your pleasure if you take along a copy of Sandburg's "The Prairie Years." You may even imagine you see the lanky Abe strolling hand in hand with red-haired, fair-cheeked, blue-eyed Ann Rutledge.

BEFORE you reach the Springfield end of your tour, an hour or so after crossing the Wabash River into Illinois, you may stop briefly at Charleston and visit the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park. The cabin is a reconstruction of the last home of Tom and Sarah Lincoln. There's a pink lilac planted by the Lincolns still growing here.

Three miles away is Old Shiloh Cemetery where Lincoln's father and step-mother are buried. Also in the area is what is said to be the world's largest — and certainly one of the ugliest — statues of Lincoln. Constructed of a fiberglass-like material, it's 64 feet tall.

An interesting side trip here is to the towns of Arthur and Arcola in the Illinois Amish community. Rockhome Gardens contains an Amish house and school. The "plain folk" here seem rather friendlier than those in Pennsylvania. I particularly enjoyed watching an Amish farmer work nine horses, pulling a gang disc cultivator.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a force in getting the Illinois legislature to move the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. In Springfield, he married, bought his first and only home, became a national figure and here he was returned for burial.

The Great Western Railway Station, from which Lin-

world of travel



The dulcimer, a favored instrument of Lincoln's time, is played with a goose quill. Setting: New Salem village.

coln departed Springfield in 1861 to assume the Presidency in now a museum.

He made an extemporaneous but memorable farewell:

"Here I lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young man to an old man... I now leave not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return..."

He never, of course, returned to that home. His return to Springfield "when lilacs last in the dooryard bloomed"

(Continued on Page 22.)

Lincoln Trail ends in Illinois

(Continued from Page 19.)

was in May, 1865, to the Old State Capitol where his body lay in state before burial in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Lincoln's home is now a museum, visited by some 20,000 persons a week in spring and summer.

This Lincoln home is quite authentic. There's a long horse hair covered sofa in the parlor where Lincoln often stretched out for a nap. In the kitchen is a cast iron cook stove, which Mary Todd Lincoln had taken with her to Washington. (I was found a few years ago in the basement of Ford's Theater and returned.)

* * *

JUST as you begin the tour at Lincoln's birthplace, you end it at the Tomb. This is not morbid. Mary Todd Lincoln chose the cemetery site both because of its beauty and because many friends and neighbors are buried here. She and three of their four sons are with him.

There has been a minor dispute in Springfield recently about a custom of some visitors to the tomb. Among reproductions of famous Lincoln statues is a bronze head, just outside the tomb, by Gustav Borglum. The custom was to touch the bronze nose "for good luck."

One superviro of state monuments thought this undignified and placed the bronze head on a higher pedestal, too high to be easily reached. Some parents (see picture), however, still boost their children up so they can touch



Lincoln Home, long maintained by state, is now becoming National Historic Site administered by National Park Service.

the nose. There's something of a movement in Springfield to lower the pedestal to make the good luck touch easier.

A guide, who explained all this to me, argued:

"I'm sure Abe wouldn't mind a bit to have a youngster touch his nose . . ."

The Effingham and Cumberland Historical Societies are inviting the public to attend their combined meeting Sunday, Feb. 20, at 2 p.m., in the Greenup Municipal Building. *(See, as Victor Smith spoke)*

Professor John W. Allen of Southern Illinois University, author and historian, will speak on "Legends and Lore Along the Heritage Trail." Many claim he is one of the best; so try to attend.

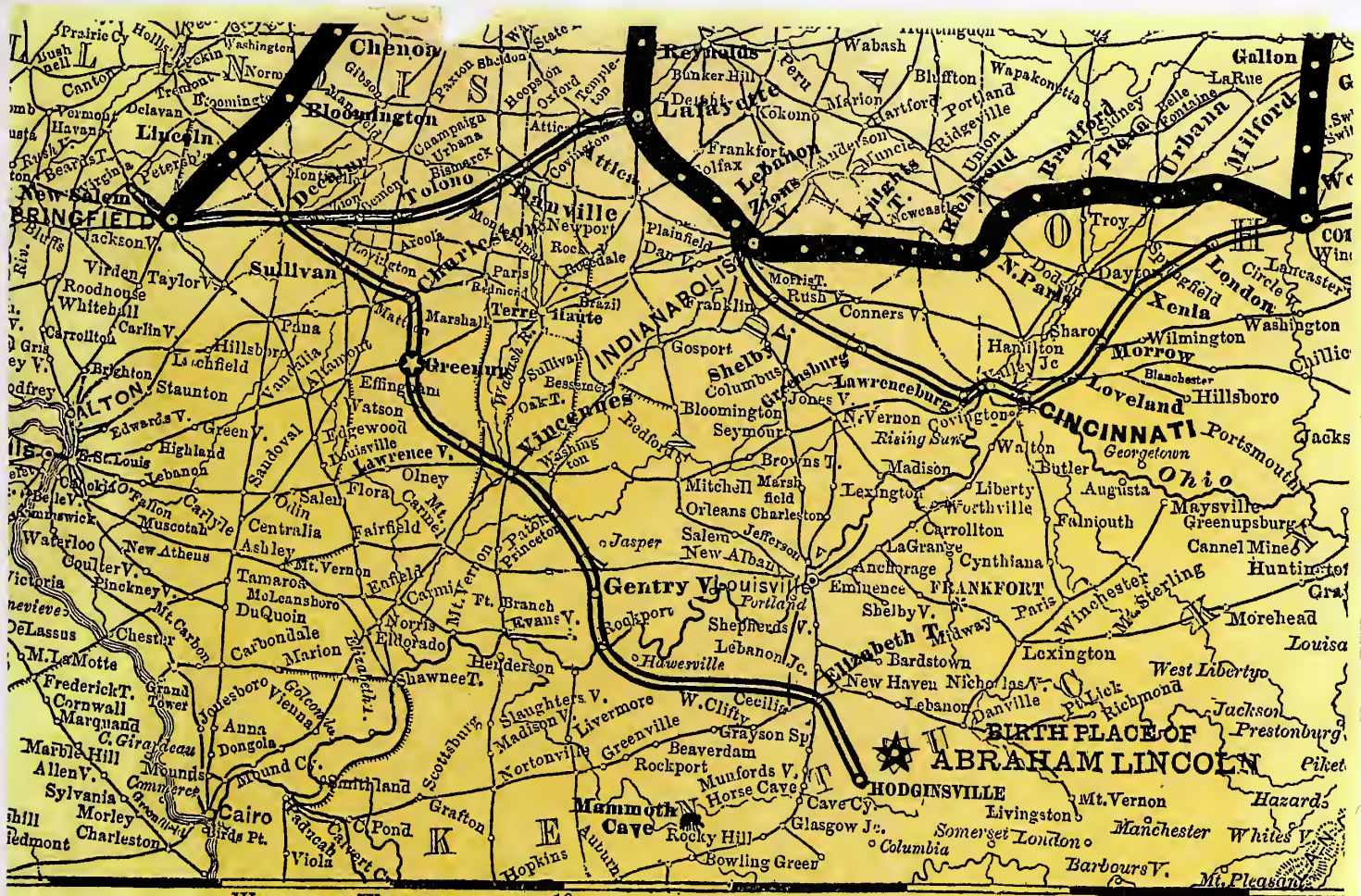
Preceding the meeting, a luncheon will be served in the kitchen of the old Barbour Inn, from noon to 1:30 p. m. It will be possible to feed several hundred; if after we have toured the hotel, will meet in the Municipal Building. Here Professor Allen will have his book, "Legend and Lores in Southern Illinois" on display, . . . may be purchased at this time.

Many have expressed a desire to eat in the Winnett Hotel because of its historical significance. Oldtimers claim an inn stood on this location around 1815. When the National Road was being built, the Barbour Inn was erected around 1831. It is tradition around Greenup that when Tom Lincoln and his kin came from Indiana, they camped under a locust tree, west of the hotel. Men were busy with a well at that time; and twenty-one-year-old Abe offered his services. To the northeast of the hotel one can view the well, constructed with native rock. Many claim that Lincoln signed the hotel register on several occasions. To the rear of the hotel, under a poplar tree, folks claim Lincoln spoke. He was suppose to have held the Lustre case in this vicinity. Anyone visiting Greenup should note the old buildings with porches that extend over the sidewalks.

If possible, we'd like all members to encourage their friends to buy a ticket in advance so as to know how many to expect. Those wishing to partake of the luncheon of barbecue and ham sandwiches, slaw, pickles, cherry pie, and drinks; may get their tickets at the following places: Holt's Store and Winnett Hotel, in Greenup; Short's Store, Neoga; Roark's Store, Jewett; Rainbow Cafe, Toledo; Stevens' Hardware and Flack's Insurance Agency in Effingham.

Many feel that the Lincoln family traveled through Greenup on their way to Charleston. Enclosed is a map showing the Heritage Trail through Greenup. ??? THE MYSTERY OF HISTORY!

INCOMPLETE

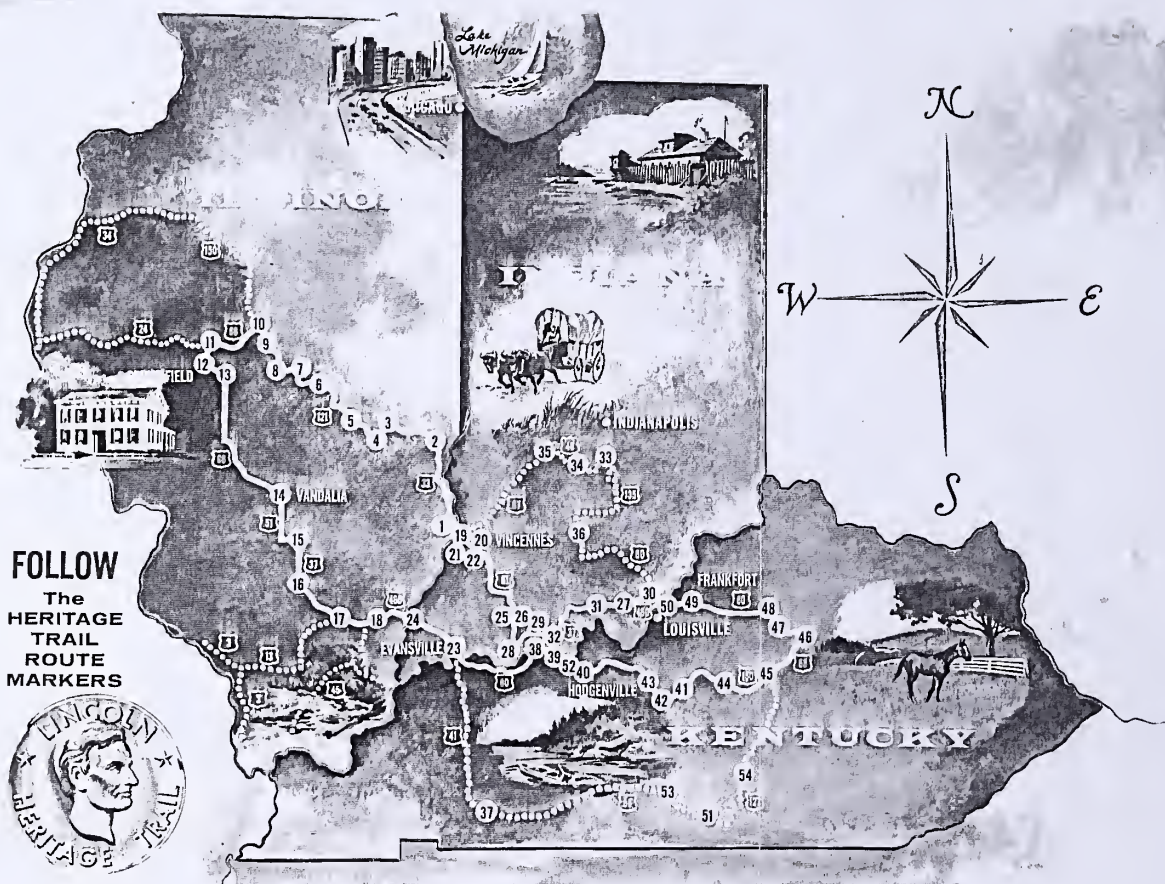


MAP SHOWING THE BIRTHPLACE AND COURSE OF LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
(Prepared to accompany the Monumental Edition of the LIFE OF LINCOLN by JOHN CARROLL POWER)

Published by Edwin A. Wilson & Co.
Springfield, Ill. 1874

EXPLANATION

The smaller line, with the white line in the center, shows the course from his Birthplace to the Capitol of the Nation. The heavy dark line is the course traveled by the funeral train.



We are pleased to announce a pre-print offer on the Lincoln Heritage Trail Tour Guide and Souvenir Book to Historical Societies, Cities, States, and Chamber of Commerce organizations. Here is a unique opportunity to make a profit on the distribution of the Lincoln Heritage Trail Tour Guide and Souvenir book through your own members that will help you carry on the work of publicizing the Lincoln Heritage Trail. Further it will insure a steady source of income for many of your other projects.

Of course every community on the Lincoln Heritage Trail knows about this endeavor, but for those who might not have heard about this newest of Tourist attractions we give you the following information. The Lincoln Heritage Trail was created by the Governors of the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois through the co-operation of the American Petroleum Institute. Over 500 thousand folders have been distributed by the three states to advertise the trail. Over a million additional visitors are expected to visit the three states this next year because of publicity given the trail by newspapers, magazines, radio stations and television stations over the nation. The trail begins in Kentucky and follows the historic movement of the Lincoln family to Springfield, Illinois. Each state has marked the trail with colorful signs tracing all points of interest in each state. Over 1,000 miles have been photographed by our Mr. Ray White in both black and white and color.

The editorial concept to the Lincoln Heritage Tour Guide and Souvenir Book is different from all other guides. It is not just a mere listing of places, and towns. The full color map that precedes the editorial copy shows all towns, and places of interest in the three states.

Lincoln's Illinois Heritage

A SUPPLEMENT TO
AmericanHeritage

Following
In His
Footsteps
Today



A Note From the Editor

During the First World War, Vachel Lindsay wrote a poem that achieved a good deal of fame in its day. It is called "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight," and it begins:

*It is portentous, and a thing of state
That here at midnight, in our little town
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,
Near the old court-house pacing up and down.*

Lincoln has been called from his rest by the pain of a world at arms; and he is walking through the streets of Springfield, Illinois:

*Or by his homestead, or in shadowed yards
He lingers where his children used to play,
Or through the market, on the well-worn stones
He walks until the dawn-stars burn away . . .*

And as I believe the magazine you are holding will make clear, if indeed there is any place that might draw Lincoln's shade, it would be the state of Illinois. He wasn't born there, but its woodlands and prairies nourished his mind and spirit as he grew from a rustic young lawyer to the man

who left the state to accept—and prove himself equal to—the greatest task ever undertaken by an American President.

He left behind him the homestead and the old courthouse that Lindsay mentions, and they are still there for us to visit, as we will do in the pages ahead. We are fortunate in our guide, for Harold Holzer has published prodigiously on Abraham Lincoln, and knows as much about him as anyone alive today. He also is at home in the President's Illinois, and shows not only how Lincoln's powerful presence is still there for the finding, but also how the history of a turbulent and decisive era remains written in the towns where Lincoln and Stephen Douglas's debates drew the lines of the struggle to come.

Today, with the nation facing the trials and uncertainties of a restless new century, there is a resurgence of Lincoln activity all across the state, from a crop of handsome statues to an ambitious and highly elaborate museum. Its executive director, Richard Norton Smith, says, "Every new generation needs the Lincoln story to be told anew," and, as you will discover, Illinois is doing just that with vigor, imagination, and conviction.

Richard F. Snow



AmericanHeritage

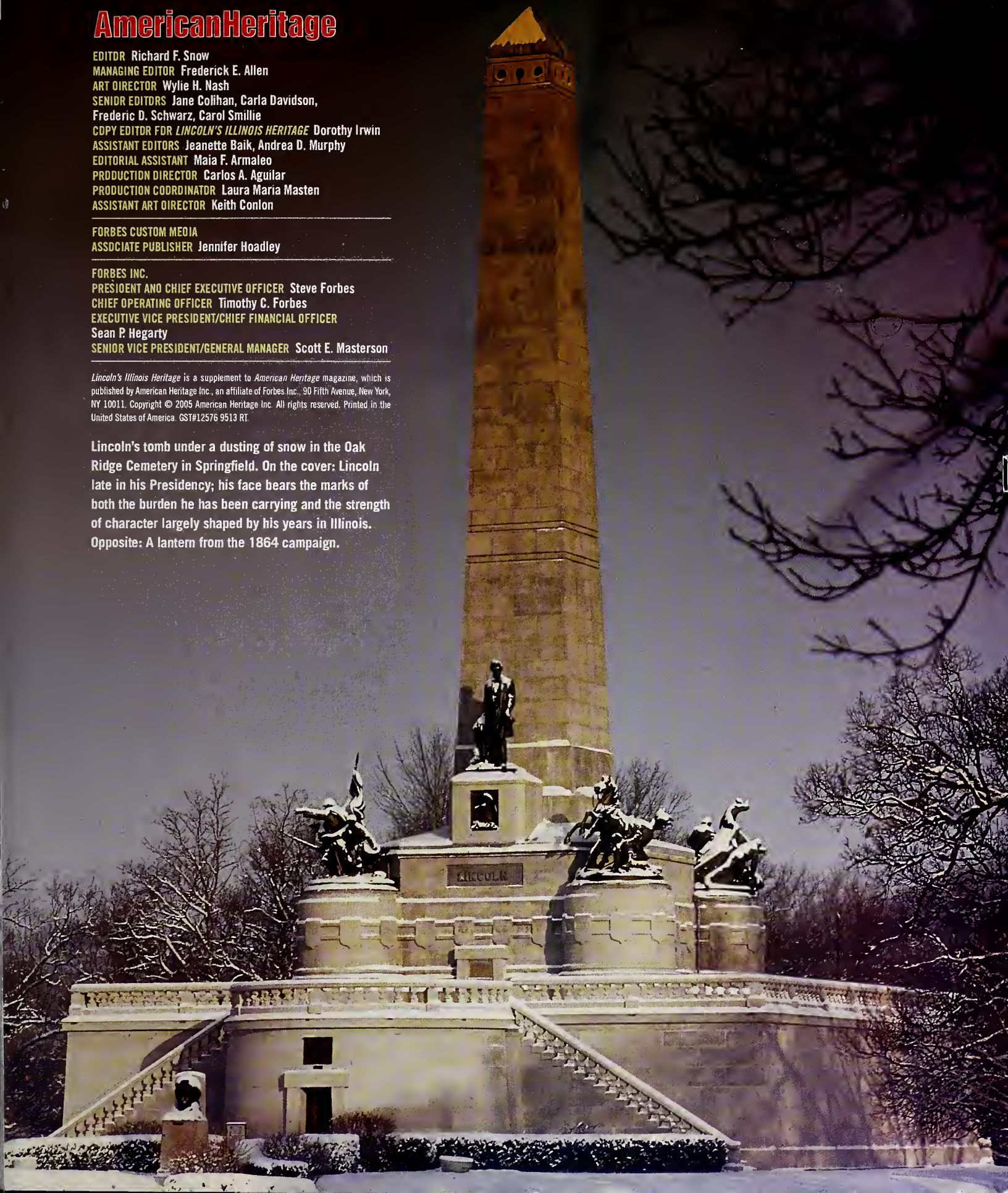
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Lincoln's tomb under a dusting of snow in the Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield. On the cover: Lincoln late in his Presidency; his face bears the marks of both the burden he has been carrying and the strength of character largely shaped by his years in Illinois. Opposite: A lantern from the 1864 campaign.





New Salem, Illinois, has risen from the foundations of shops and houses Lincoln knew well. Opposite: The earliest photograph of Lincoln, 1846.



“Here I Have Lived”

EXPLORING THE LAND OF LINCOLN

By Harold Holzer

THE FIRST TIME I EVER VISITED LINCOLN’S HOMETOWN of Springfield, Illinois, 25 years ago, I was a green young historian with just a few magazine articles under my belt—not yet a single book to my credit. But apparently I had garnered enough of a reputation in the field of Lincoln art (it helped a great deal that no one else was writing on the subject) to earn an invitation to address a scholarly conference there on the town’s high holy day: Lincoln’s Birthday.

So, with my wife and two young daughters in tow—the older, born on February 11, sentenced to spending the first of many birthdays on the road celebrating Lincoln’s, not hers—we braved the deep snow and nerve-numbing cold to visit his well-preserved house, his simple law office, the tiny railroad depot where he departed town for the Presidency, and the reconstructed state capitol where he delivered his “House

Divided" address in 1858 and where, just seven years later, a national hero, he was brought home to lie in state.

Now here I was, overcome with emotion to be standing on the same platform where Lincoln had all but predicted the breakup of the Union, and where his remains had rested after he gave his life to repair it. As hundreds of enthusiasts looked on, I grasped for words grand enough to express these lofty thoughts, when from the "ladies" balcony above came the husky voice of my younger daughter, then just 18 months old, breaking through the hush with piercing cries of: "Daddy! Daddy!" The audience erupted in laughter. And so did I. That was my introduction to Springfield.

Later that day, I learned that in an even less august moment, Lincoln had once leaped from a window in the capitol building in the nearby village of Vandalia, the state's previous seat, to escape the locked chamber and avoid being counted in a legislative quorum. History is not all solemnity—especially in the hurly-burly world Lincoln occupied, and came to dominate, in the central Illinois of the 1840s and 1850s, all of it still magically on view in town after town where he lived, spoke, visited, practiced law, and grew from tentative professional to national leader.

I have been back to Springfield perhaps two dozen times since: to do research, on assignment to write about the city, to give speeches, and to attend board meetings.

Once I brought my friend the actor Sam Waterston to receive an award there from the Abraham Lincoln Association, and heard him brilliantly recite—no catcalls from the galleries that day!—the moving words from Lincoln's farewell address: "I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return." Lincoln never did, but his admirers have, in great numbers, ever since. Now they have even more reason to do so: a mammoth new Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum that will surely transform the town into

the undisputed national center for the study and appreciation of our sixteenth, and most revered, Chief Executive.

It was on April 15, 1837, that a "melancholy" and "friendless" young lawyer-politician, carrying all of his meager possessions in a pair of worn saddlebags, rode into Springfield on a borrowed horse, bravely resolved to start a new life in Illinois's bustling new state capital.

Within hours he had found a place to board, flung his bags into a room above

his new roommate's store, and clambered down the staircase to report exuberantly, "Well . . . I'm moved!"

To call this the midpoint of Lincoln's extraordinary life would be chillingly accurate. Not only did it mark his dramatic passage from hardscrabble frontier life to the heady center of state government; what was more, Lincoln was also 28 years old at the time, and had precisely 28 years to live before an assassin's bullet claimed him.

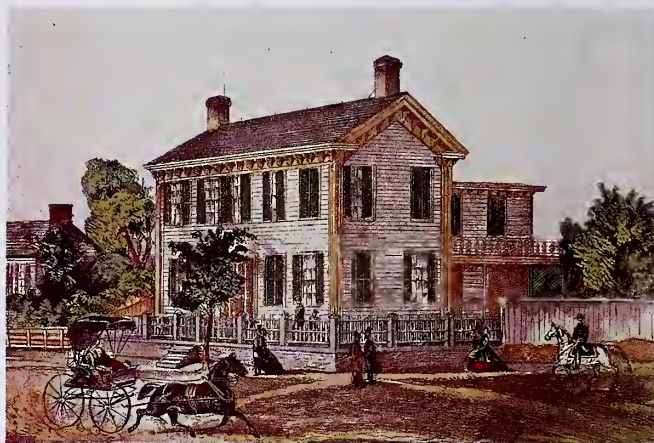
"Here I have lived a quarter of a century and have passed from a young to an old man," he would nostalgically conclude on a misty winter morning in 1861, standing on the rear platform of the train poised to take him off toward Washington, the Presidency, and the Civil War. "Here my children have been born, and one is buried." As "all the strange, chequered past" crowded his mind that day, he gazed out at the crowd huddled under an awning of umbrellas to see him off, and added: "To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am."

Between those two April mornings—the day he arrived and the day the news reached his hometown that he had been killed—Abraham Lincoln, friendless at first and slow to blossom, went on to serve in the state legislature and represent the town in Congress; began a thriving law practice; found a wife and started a family; helped launch the Republican party; ran for the U.S. Senate and famously debated Stephen A. Douglas;

won two presidential elections; issued the Emancipation Proclamation; won the war to preserve the Union; and became its final and most deeply mourned casualty.

Though he never set foot in town once he left for his first inaugural, the day before his fifty-second birthday, there can be no doubt Lincoln continues to live there. His memory remains carefully, even lovingly, preserved in a cluster of buildings he once knew intimately, from the State House whose original construction he helped make possible (he

ONE VISITOR described Lincoln's Springfield as "a paradise in miniature."



Mary and Abraham Lincoln's comfortable Springfield home, as it appeared in a contemporary print, and as it is today.



was an early supporter of legislation to move the capital from Vandalia) to the house where he dwelled with his growing family—the only home he ever owned. Here, too, one can still visit the courtrooms where he argued cases, the church where he occasionally worshiped (though whose congregation he stubbornly never joined), and the nearby cemetery where he was entombed (against the wishes of city fathers who wanted him buried in the center of town).

It was impossible, of course, to know at the start of his residence that he would emerge in time as Springfield's most celebrated citizen. On the day he arrived, it was the city that overwhelmed the man, not the other way around.

One visitor described the town of that

time as “a paradise in miniature,” lined with a “throng of stores, taverns and shops” and crowned by “comfortable” and “tasteful” buildings. More critical observers cursed the knee-deep mud caking the streets and the pigs running wild throughout town. One complained that Springfield lacked “a single good sidewalk . . . or even a public lamp to light the street.”

But compared with the rustic settings where he had spent his first 28 years, Springfield was for Lincoln a city full of “social pleasures and happiness arising out of an intelligent and refined society,” as one tourist marveled at the time. For a long while, he

Springfield around 1868; the building that housed Lincoln's law office is the one in the distance with the white horse in front.

felt hopelessly out of place. Though impressed by the sight of townspeople “flourishing about in carriages,” the unschooled Lincoln admitted he was “quite as lonesome here as [I] ever was anywhere in my life.”

That loneliness ended only after a fractious courtship with his future wife, the vivacious Mary Todd, whom he married in November 1842. Two years later, already parents of a baby son, they purchased, for \$1,500 in cash and land, the one-and-a-half-story clapboard home owned by the minister who had performed their wedding ceremony. Today it is one of the most popular Lincoln attractions in the state, and deservedly so.

12 February 1809

Born in Kentucky.

1816

The family moves to Indiana.

1818

Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Abraham's mother, dies.

1830

The Lincolns move to Illinois.



The Lincolns cared deeply about the chocolate brown house on Eighth and Jackson Streets. They improved it constantly, adding a brick retaining wall and picket fence to the front yard and improving the kitchen in the back. Then, using perhaps an inheritance from Mary's father or money from Lincoln's thriving practice, they added a full upstairs floor, giving the couple, for the first time, the luxury of separate bedrooms that in their Victorian world signified upward mobility more than diminished intimacy. While living here, Lincoln cared for his own horses, pumped the family water, milked the cow, and chopped his own wood

while in his shirtsleeves. Here the Lincolns welcomed three more sons, and lost one of them to disease before he was four.

Did the volatile Mary really once strike her husband in the nose with a piece of wood for failing to stoke the fire, as one observer claimed? The jury is still out on their nuanced marriage, but if the house was the scene of occasional discord, it also witnessed moments of joyous celebration. In its main parlor in 1860, Mary triumphantly served ice water to the delegation that arrived to officially notify Lincoln of his nomination to the Presidency. That November, the couple shook

hands with so many well-wishers who swarmed inside to celebrate that the President-elect had to conceal his badly swollen fingers when he posed for his official photograph the next morning.

He rented the home to a railroad executive when the family headed off to Washington, and, to the surprise of few of her old neighbors, Mary refused to return there after his assassination. Their sole surviving son donated it to the State of Illinois in 1887, and the National Park Service took over in 1972. Fifteen years later, the government ordered a complete rehabilitation of the deteriorating property, taking it apart board by board,

1831

Denton Offutt hires Lincoln as a clerk in his new store in the village of New Salem, Illinois.

1832

Lincoln serves as elected captain of the men from New Salem in the Black Hawk War.

1833

Is appointed New Salem's postmaster.

inserting a steel undergirding, and then painstakingly reassembling it, driving original nails into original nail holes wherever possible, and preserving and re-installing every salvageable element from exterior and interior alike. The result is not only a masterpiece of courageous preservation but also an incomparable window into the domestic life of the Lincoln family.

An old wallpaper patch uncovered during the overhaul revealed that Mary had favored vivid colors and elaborate patterns, and restorers, also using period drawings of the house, redecorated accordingly. When it reopened, the once-solemn tones had yielded to a dazzling interior of bright colors, swirling florals, and no shortage of critics. Why, they complained, did the house look so *new*—with such screamingly loud carpets and wildly designed wallpaper? The Park Service defended its work, arguing that the fashion-conscious Mary would never have allowed her home to turn drab. Today the controversy is all but forgotten, and a quarter of a million visitors tread through the home each year.

They obtain free tickets from a nearby visitor center and join small groups for guided tours conducted at regular intervals by Park Rangers. These guides don't dwell on specifying which items in the lavishly decorated rooms are original—mostly for security purposes—but there is no question that the stereoscope viewer in the family sitting room, for example, was once used by the Lincolns to examine newfangled 3-D photos (the nineteenth-century equivalent of surfing the Internet). The “whatnot” shelf and horsehair settees in the opposite room are also authentic. Upstairs sits Mary's commode, reminding visitors that houses like this had no indoor plumbing, and, next door, the very shaving mirror her husband likely used each morning.

“The house in which a man of mark



The Lincolns relaxed and held informal gatherings in their sitting room; the 1846 daguerreotype of Mary hung in the house.

dwells . . . like his handwriting [indicates] his character,” observed one of the journalists who flocked to Springfield to study Lincoln at work and at home after he became the President-elect. “The sitting-room and parlor of Abraham Lincoln, in his house at Springfield . . . will doubtless suggest to the reader many a pleasant hour passed in such apartments.”

Noted another: “The thought that involuntarily blossomed into speech was—‘What a pleasant home Abe Lincoln has.’” Whatever secrets it holds, no visitors will want to leave Springfield, Illinois, without trying to unravel them for themselves. But those searching for affirmation of Lincoln's supposedly homespun simplicity will leave disappointed. This impressive home dominates the block, now as then. The couple that lived here were clearly well-to-do and refined.

Just a few years ago, the house stood all but alone on its original site, near a county jail whose inmates enjoyed jeering from behind barred windows when

**NO HOMESPUN
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MAP BY DAVID CAIN. TOP RIGHT: SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU; BOTTOM RIGHT: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

1834

Runs for the state legislature on the Whig ticket. He wins and serves four two-year terms.

1836

Receives his license to practice law.

1837

Moves to Springfield, Illinois; makes his first public speech against slavery.

visitors strolled about. But today the Lincoln home is part of a whole neighborhood of restored structures that have been rebuilt or moved back to their original places. Wooden sidewalks again carry pedestrians through streets miraculously paved with cement that resembles muddy earth. The site is so impeccably maintained that when the elm tree outside Lincoln's home grows tall enough to exceed the dimensions of the young planting visible in period photographs, it is promptly uprooted and replaced.

Not far from Lincoln's house, along a route he walked nearly every day of his local working life, is the three-story commercial building where he maintained law offices with a series of partners for nearly 10 years. Waiting for guided tours here, visitors must pass through an uninspired exhibit in the lobby, or consider knickknacks from a touristy gift shop. But the wait is worth it. Some years ago the state refurbished the offices with raw period furniture and the kind of sofa on which Lincoln enjoyed sprawling to read the newspapers during the workday. Black iron stovepipes sinew along walls and ceilings, and period documents and facsimiles adorn tables covered in green felt, making the rooms look as if lawyer Lincoln had just left them—or was about to return.

Lincoln's office was notoriously ill kept. One local joked that its occupant spat so many cherry pits and orange seeds into the dirt-encrusted corners that plants eventually sprouted. But visitors should not be lulled into thinking that Lincoln was a rustic small-town lawyer. He built a thriving and varied practice. Prospective clients may have encountered "a man sitting in an old-fashioned splint-bottomed chair . . . his feet against the mantel higher than his head," but

beneath the surface lurked a canny attorney with one eye fixed firmly on politics who occasionally used these rooms as an informal headquarters to plot his next run for office.

The quaint courtroom, on the floor below, has also been re-created according to period descriptions. As modern visitors take in the dark scene, including rows

center of legal and governmental affairs in town. Lincoln argued some 400 cases in its first-floor state supreme court chamber, and in its adjacent law library studied for cases and did research for his speeches—most prominently, the exhaustive trawling through history books that he undertook to prepare his milestone 1860 Cooper Union Address in

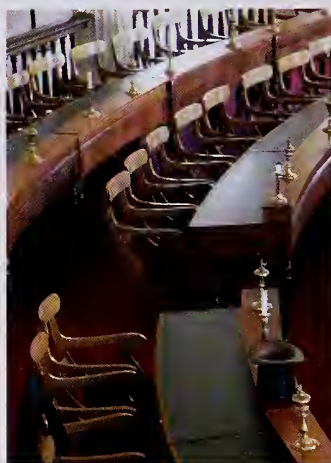
New York. Two years earlier, in the ornate Representative Hall on the second floor—where an original legislative desk sits among wondrously persuasive reproductions—he delivered his "House Divided" speech: "I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half *slave* and half *free*."

Lincoln's ties to the state-house continued as long as he lived in Springfield. Once he won the presidential nomination, in May 1860, he outgrew his law offices, but he moved his operation no farther than the governor's suite on the capitol's second floor. On guided tours or on their own, today's visitors can still view the rooms where the candidate, and later President-elect, posed for artists, grappled with the secession crisis, planned a new administration, and patiently received swarms of visitors demanding well-paying government jobs. A few brought homespun gifts, and on the far wall one can glimpse a reproduction of the huge link chain, carved entirely from a single piece of wood, crafted for an appreciative Lincoln by a frontier admirer.

When Lincoln first arrived in Springfield, cornfields pressed in close to the residential roads. But by the time he rode to the Great Western Depot to leave for Washington on February 11, 1861, civilization was firmly rooted: gas lamps lined the streets and illuminated the rooms inside many public buildings,



The Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices State Historic Site (above) is near the Old State Capitol; Lincoln's hat stands before the seat he occupied in the senate chamber there.



of empty wooden seats facing the judge's bench, they will not find it hard to imagine attorney Lincoln mesmerizing juries here in defense of thieves, murderers, even slave owners.

Looming outside many of the windows in this building, across a plaza, is the Old State Capitol, dedicated in 1837, the year Lincoln arrived in Springfield. When it opened two years later, it became the

1840

Argues his first case before the Illinois Supreme Court.

4 November 1842

Marries Mary Todd.

1844

Starts his own law firm and asks William H. Herndon to be his partner.

1846

Wins the Whig nomination for the House of Representatives.

"Scholarship and Showmanship"

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library opened in the fall of 2004.



A CONVERSATION WITH RICHARD NORTON SMITH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY & MUSEUM



In April 2005—the 140th anniversary of Lincoln’s assassination—the long-awaited and occasionally controversial Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum finally opened in downtown Springfield, Illinois. Its executive director, the historian Richard Norton Smith, a veteran head of presidential libraries (including Hoover’s, Reagan’s, and Ford’s), is a respected scholar and familiar television presence. The red-haired, ebullient, Harvard-trained Smith has transformed the building from aspiration to reality. Though he was not formally on board when an advisory panel collaborated with California-based BRC Imagination Arts to design its high-tech display, he has emerged as its most articulate defender. Shortly before its museum wing was scheduled to open to the public, speaking from his nearby apartment, Smith sat for this interview and answered some tough questions about the new museum’s novel approach to Lincoln.—*H.H.*

HH: Presidential libraries are customarily created by and for recently retired Chief Executives. So one is tempted to ask: Why a presidential library now for Abraham Lincoln?

RNS: The best way to answer that is to say it should have happened a long time ago, but a number of factors had to come together—an almost Frank Capra-esque combination of events—before it could. It took pivotally placed people who were in a position to support it—like Sen. Dick Durbin, Rep. Ray LaHood, and Tim Davlin, the mayor of Springfield—along with the technology to tell Lincoln’s story in a new way, and for an audience never reached before. As many ways as the story has been told, every generation has to tell the Lincoln story for itself. This generation, and this place, has the capacity to tell it with intellectually and emotionally vivid impact, with scholarship as well as showmanship. Throw in

the vision of city fathers and mothers, and you have a potent cocktail—and an irresistible opportunity.

HH: There has been much talk in Lincoln historical circles that by devoting so much terrain to what the press materials call “a fully immersive theatrical experience enabling twenty-first-century visitors to inhabit Lincoln’s life and times,” the museum is ignoring an opportunity—and a responsibility—to highlight authenticity, which its collection boasts in abundance.

RNS: The two most dangerous words in the English language are “either/or.” The key to this entire enterprise is to reject the notion that scholarly substance and popular appeal are common enemies, that there’s only one way to teach history. If we were building *just* a museum, or *just* a library, perhaps the argument would have validity. But we have built both. The museum will house and display many original, authentic items that Lincoln touched, and the library will offer a research center for serious scholars as well as walk-up visitors searching for genealogical records. Besides, the museum’s display is the product of a rare dialogue between historians and storytellers, locked in a room for months, educating one another. Any great story—and Lincoln’s is *the* great American story—is layered and ideally appeals to many people at many levels. We want visitors to experience a personal encounter with Lincoln’s life and Presidency, the way they do when they visit other presidential libraries and enter

replicas of Camp David and Air Force One, immersed in the element of three-dimensionality. These are crowd-pleasers in the best sense of the word, classrooms providing vicarious participation that appeals to the many, not the few.

HH: But some scholars continue to suggest that an institution that owns so many original photographs and paintings of Lincoln is wasting precious space by building its permanent exhibit around figures of Lincoln in ersatz settings.

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RNS: It seems to me that we all ought to begin by recognizing that history itself is endangered. We should be encouraging innovation as long as it is rooted in scholarship. No one is more universally recognized or less understood than Lincoln. We’ve all seen Mount Rushmore and the Memorial in Washington, but how many of us know about his fam-

ily life, his strange relationship with his father, the mystery whereby one year of semiformal education prepared him to write imperishable prose? How many understand his complex attitude toward race and its evolution over time? How many have eavesdropped in his cabinet room? We know the icon, but the danger of iconography is that it swallows up. We want to humanize Lincoln without falling victim to a kind of false alternative humanity. That’s the backdrop. Now, anyone who sits down to write about or do a film about a historical figure wants to suspend disbelief—there’s something theatrical about our approach, but it’s what any great historian does. Great historians wake the dead. We have to accept the fact that we live in a time of ignorance about history. The point is not only to grab people’s attention, but to do our best when we’ve got their attention. We want people to leave knowing more than when they came in, but also yearning to know even more. We feel we should deal with Lincoln in the twenty-first century with a combination of scholarship and showmanship.

HH: And plans for the future?

RNS: Supplementing the permanent exhibit with important, scholarly temporary exhibits. Educational outreach. And commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858, for example, and also finding a way to mark the centennial of the 1908 Springfield race riots that helped inspire the founding of the NAACP. Bill Clinton once called for a conversation on race. We want the conversation to continue here. It is what Lincoln’s life was all about and in a sense what our national life continues to be about. This place will not only be commemorative. It will be contemporary.



An exhibit at the new museum shows Rebel batteries bombarding Fort Sumter, the fiery beginning of Lincoln’s—and the nation’s—great trial. At top, Lincoln’s reading glasses.

church spires soared above the prairie, and the wail of train whistles echoed nightly. So much did Springfield modernize that the city fathers and many of the Lincolns' neighbors became enthusiastic founders of then-bucolic Oak Ridge Cemetery far outside the city; the Lincolns attended its opening ceremony.

Modern visitors to Oak Ridge—especially in May, the time of year when Lincoln was temporarily interred in the imposing vault that still lies below the hill supporting his tomb—will readily understand how the verdant, fragrant landscape once appealed to Abraham and Mary. Inside the obelisk-dominated tomb, completed in 1874, the family's remains—all but those of eldest son Robert, who inexplicably preferred Arlington—rest beneath tons of cement, buried there in 1901 after grave robbers tried to steal Lincoln's body.

In a sense, the tomb is the only Lincoln-associated landmark in Springfield that qualifies as a memorial rather than a re-created environment actually experienced by the man who dwelled there. It is no small tribute to generations of preservationists, governmental bodies, and tourism professionals that they have made certain that the town reflects not the demigod but the living man; not the bewhiskered, burdened President but the tough, ambitious, clean-shaven young politician who arrived here unknown and returned, after death, as an American myth. In no other place in the country that he saved is the spirit of Lincoln so vividly alive.

Lincoln's Illinois life ended in Springfield, but of course it did not begin there. Ample surviving evidence of his residence and visits to its other towns and villages give credence to the state's long-time motto, "Illinois: Land of Lincoln."

By the time he settled in the capital, Lincoln had already lived in Illinois for seven years. In March 1830, at the age of 21, he helped move his entire family—father, stepmother, and step-



siblings—into the state from neighboring Indiana. For his restless father, Thomas, it was yet another stop on his fruitless lifelong quest for fertile soil and financial security. The very spot where the little caravan is believed to have crossed the Wabash River from Vincennes, Indiana, is today marked by Nellie Verne Walker's statue of Lincoln entering Illinois as a strapping young pioneer.

The Lincoln family built a cabin near Decatur, and later better ones near Charleston, to which Lincoln refused to return to visit his dying father (he is buried nearby, under the stone his son ordered for him). A plaque inside Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park identifies the original Decatur cabin site, and the city bears many landmarks associated with the future President. Lincoln returned there often in the 1840s and '50s, and legend holds that he made his first political speech at the place now known as Lincoln Square, where his family also camped when they arrived in the village.

He did come back occasionally to see

Lincoln-Douglas Square in Alton, the site of their seventh and final debate. The life-size bronze figures, by Jerry McKenna, began their colloquy in 1995.

his stepmother, making his final visit as President-elect, shortly before leaving for Washington. Near the neighboring town of Lerna is a reconstruction of the family's third and final log dwelling, at the Goosenest Prairie farm, now a state park open to the public year-round and offer-

ing a living history program on view from May through October. Here his beloved stepmother died in 1869—outliving her famous child by four years ("Something told me that Something would befall Abe and that I should see him no more," she recalled of their last reunion).

In nearby Charleston, Lincoln appeared for the fourth of his seven 1858 debates with Sen. Stephen A. Douglas. Here, before a fairground west of town, 12,000 spectators heard Lincoln answer charges that he favored racial equality with blunt words that have haunted his reputation ever since ("there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of

6 December 1847

Takes his seat in Congress.

1849

Proposes banning slavery in the District of Columbia.

1854

Re-elected to the state legislature, but resigns to run for a Senate seat. He loses.

1856

Joins the new Republican party.

social and political equality"). Still, no Lincoln enthusiast will want to eliminate the site from a comprehensive tour of the towns where Lincoln and Douglas set the prairies "on fire" with their nationally covered campaign marathons. Charleston boasts a modest but charming Lincoln-Douglas Debate Museum featuring child-friendly, hands-on displays.

Illinois has in fact experienced a decade-long resurgence of interest in the Lincoln-Douglas debates, inspired at least in part by C-SPAN's telecasts of elaborately mounted 1994 re-creations of all seven. Visitors again seek out Lorado Taft's larger-than-life bronze relief, which

NEW SALEM is the brilliant re-creation of Lincoln's first home as an adult.



for decades has stood in Washington Park in Quincy, where the two men met for the penultimate debate in October 1858.

Some debate towns have augmented their traditional plaque-on-boulder markers with ambitious, newly commissioned statues of the orators. For example, the village of Ottawa recently unveiled with great ceremony Rebecca Childers Caleel's imposing heroic bronzes, in the square where Lincoln and Douglas came for their first "joint meeting," and Freeport now boasts Lily Tolpo's sculpture of

Inside a New Salem cabin. Opposite, a statue called *Lincoln the Student*, in the very first town named for him.

the debaters atop a platform near the small field where they met before thousands of on-lookers for debate number two. Alton, a Mississippi River town as Democratic as Freeport was Republican, also offers a powerful pair of newly installed bronze figures by Jerry McKenna, marking the spot where the long contest finally came to an end. Interestingly, both the Freeport and Alton groups show Douglas speaking and Lincoln listening, rather daring by historical and tourism standards alike.

Another debate site, Galesburg, is probably the least changed since Lincoln's day. Knox College, which hosted the encounter, not only continues to thrive here but today houses a Lincoln Studies Center that is busily engaged in conducting impressive new research. The debate in Galesburg was staged from a platform hastily assembled alongside the school's surviving Old Main building, after the weather turned windy and cold. Lincoln reached the speakers' stand by walking through the building and out a window, supposedly prompting him to joke: "Now I can say I have been through college!" Visitors can go through the college as well, and to see this site is to come as close as possible to imagining the environment that once welcomed the vigorous political discourse of antebellum America.

The remarkable renaissance in public Lincoln sculpture shows no signs of abating. A statue will be built at the new Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum in Springfield, too, and a larger-than-life-size bronze was recently dedicated in Oregon, Illinois, where militia captain Lincoln proudly served in the 1832 Black Hawk War.

That masterpiece of historical reconstruction New Salem State Park, not far from Springfield, has just added a new sculptural work, too, to complement its acclaimed statues of Lincoln by Anna Hyatt Huntington and Avard Fairbanks. But this is much more than an outdoor sculpture gallery. Built on the foundations of the original structures that once made up a doomed mill town perched on a bluff next to the Sangamon River near Petersburg, New Salem is the brilliant re-creation of Lincoln's first home as an adult.

Lincoln arrived here at 22, like an "aimless piece of driftwood," he later admitted. Newly on his own, he found frustration and tragedy tempered by modest success. Here he opened a grocery that soon "winked out," became a village postmaster, and listlessly tried his hand at surveying before finally turning to the study of law. Here he also bested a

1858

Runs against Stephen A. Douglas for a Senate seat. Douglas wins, but the debates make Lincoln a national figure.

1860

Nominated for President by the Republican party. Wins on electoral votes.

20 December 1860

South Carolina secedes from the Union; 10 other states follow.



village bully named Jack Armstrong in a legendary wrestling match, ran for his first public office (losing, though he won nearly unanimous support from the village), nurtured his love of reading under the guidance of local mentors, and according to some historians, fell in love for the first time with a local girl named Ann Rutledge. Her death at the age of 22 in 1835 allegedly sent young Lincoln into his first battle with depression.

New Salem is an essential stop on the Lincoln Heritage Trail. From April through October, authentically dressed re-enactors in the town's clusters of log houses and businesses bake bread, sweep wooden floors with handmade brooms, and work in the blacksmith's shop using reproductions of 170-year-old tools. Outside,

"farmers" tend to crops and livestock, or stroll dust-filled pathways alongside the tourists, vividly re-creating the sights, sounds, and smells of a long-vanished Illinois prairie. A visitor center offers a well-made introductory film, distributes free maps that guide sightseers through the town roads, and displays precious original artifacts, including Lincoln's own surveying tools.

But the real attractions are outdoors and inside the cramped cabins, one of which, by the way, is an original—Henry Onstot's cooper shop, circa 1830, rediscovered in nearby Petersburg in the 1920s, and moved to New Salem to great fanfare to boost the campaign to excavate, research, and rebuild here. For a glimpse of the marginal frontier life that

Lincoln experienced as a young man, New Salem is unparalleled.

The places where Lincoln made homes and made history—Springfield, New Salem, and the debate towns—are not the only Illinois locales where his memory is enshrined and accessible. For years, the peripatetic lawyer also rode a vast judicial circuit, enthralling courtrooms and enlivening country inns, some of which still stand. The ambitious politician addressed audiences in lecture halls and town squares as well, and most bear historical markers attesting to these occasions.

Starting in Chicago, where he visited often for important trials, speeches, and the occasional sittings for local photog-

4 March 1861

Inaugurated the 16th President of the United States.

12 April 1861

Confederates fire on Fort Sumter; the Civil War begins.

15 April 1861

Lincoln calls for 75,000 Union volunteers.

21 July 1861

Confederates win the first Battle of Bull Run.

raphers, his presence is still felt even though the city he knew burned in the great 1871 fire. The Chicago Historical Society is home to one of the nation's finest Lincoln collections. The city also claims Augustus Saint Gaudens's 1887 standing bronze figure in Lincoln Park, considered by many the greatest of all Lincoln statues (the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., included), and no Lincoln visit to Illinois is complete without a pilgrimage to the legendary Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, now located on West Chicago Avenue, where for more than 60 years the proprietors have bought, sold, and displayed Lincoln literature, art, and manuscripts.

Well worth purchasing there, or before beginning a Lincoln journey, is Ralph Gary's exhaustive guidebook *Following in Lincoln's Footsteps* (Carroll & Graf, 2001), whose 23 pages on Chicago alone



Chicago's Abraham Lincoln Book Shop has been a source of memorabilia for years.

enable the most devoted aficionado to find every last Lincoln site in the city, even those of buildings long vanished, unmarked, largely forgotten, and swallowed up by skyscrapers—like the corner of Lake and Wacker Streets, opposite the Merchandise Mart. On this busy spot

once stood the Wigwam, the massive temporary structure built to house the 1860 Republican National Convention. Here Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency after three ballots, cheered on by throngs of supporters who had used counterfeit tickets to crowd the galleries.

Between Cook County in the north and Sangamon County in Illinois's mid-section, it remains possible for the driver to visit in a week the towns that Lincoln spent half a lifetime cultivating for legal business and votes. Danville, for example, has the home of Dr. William Fithian, where Lincoln once slept and from one of whose windows he delivered an impromptu campaign speech in 1858. And Bloomington has a row of preserved buildings on the Phoenix Hall block where Lincoln gave his last major political address a month before the national

20 February 1862

Lincoln's son Willie dies.

20 May 1862

Lincoln signs the Homestead Act, providing 250 million acres of Western land free to settlers.

17 September 1862

Confederate advance checked at Antietam.

LAND OF GRANT; LAND OF REAGAN

TWO OTHER PRESIDENTS HAVE HOME TIES TO THE STATE

BAD LUCK BROUGHT ULYSSES S. GRANT TO ILLINOIS, BUT IT TURNED for him there most spectacularly. In 1854, just as he was promoted to captaincy, Grant, 32, resigned from the Army, perhaps involuntarily, and embarked on a valiant yet chronically inept six-year effort to provide for himself and his family. In 1860 he yielded to necessity and took a clerical position in a Galena leather goods store owned by his father, an opportunity he'd rejected six years earlier. He arrived in town with wounded pride and led a perfunctory, nearly silent existence until the outbreak of the Civil War, when in a matter of days he prepared a company of volunteers to depart for Springfield, drilling and instructing the men, advising the officers, and even supervising the production of uniforms. His relationship to Galena was thus transformed. Upon his return in 1865, the triumphant general was presented with an impressive, five-bedroom Italianate home. The gift was arranged by a small group of local Republicans led by Grant's future secretary of state, Elihu B. Washburne, and has become the heart of historic

tourism in Galena (500 Bouthillier Street, 815-777-3310). Roughly 90 percent of the furniture on display is original, and the house has been restored to appear as it did in 1868, the year of Grant's longest postwar stay in the town. His presidential campaign of that same year was headquartered at the DeSoto House, now the oldest operating hotel in Illinois (230 South Main Street, 800-343-6562).



Galena's Main Street—and Grant's store—about 1865.

Of course Grant's legacy is only one feature of Galena's well-preserved past. In the mid-1800s, the town was a thriving lead-mining community and a major commercial hub. The architectural gifts of this prosperous period attract 1.3 million visitors a year, and 1,000 of the town's buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places. Trolley tours pass many of these stately nineteenth-century relics, including what was once the home of the leather shop where Ulysses reluctantly went to work (Galena Trolley Tours, 815-777-1248, or Brill's Trolley Tours, 815-777-3121).

While Illinois has adopted Ulysses Grant as a native son, Ronald Reagan was actually born here, in Tampico. The tiny community is now a stop on the

convention, after which he retreated and did no more active campaigning for the rest of his life.

Some 70 miles northeast of St. Louis is the one-time state capital of Vandalia, where the original statehouse, in whose halls the young politician Lincoln often roamed, still stands. Today it is a historic site open to the public year-round. Lincoln was formally admitted to the Illinois bar while residing in this village. In all, he spent some 44 weeks of his life in a town that remains all but unknown to the public at large. During his Vandalia period, the six-foot, four-inch lawyer was one of a fraternity of bigger-than-life legislators who were nicknamed "the Long Nine." One summer night in 1837 the group was feted at a lavish dinner above a general store in the town of Athens in gratitude for its work in moving the capital to Spring-

HE SPENT 44 weeks of his life in a town that is all but unknown to the public.

field. The structure was saved from demolition in the 1970s and is open to the public today, during the summer or by appointment, as the Abraham Lincoln Long Nine Museum.

Well worth visiting, too, are the few surviving courthouses where Lincoln represented clients during his quarter-

century-long legal career: the Greek Revival-style Mount Pulaski courthouse, dating to 1847, where he argued a notable patent case; the Metamora courthouse, where his elderly murder client fled the jurisdiction at Lincoln's urging, effectively ending her prosecution; the Beardstown courthouse, where Lincoln defended the accused killer Duff Armstrong in his most famous murder case, the so-called "Almanac Trial" immortalized in the 1939 John Ford film *Young Mr. Lincoln*; and a reproduction of the Postville courthouse, in Logan County, where, though its records were long ago lost, one thing we know for sure about Lincoln's association with the place is a story about a trial he avoided, rather than attended—until he was found in the local park "playing town ball with the boys."

The Postville Courthouse State Historic

22 September 1862

Lincoln issues a preliminary draft of the Emancipation Proclamation.

1 January 1863

The Emancipation Proclamation becomes law.

July 1863

The Union wins two major victories, at Gettysburg and Vicksburg.

19 November 1863

Lincoln gives the Gettysburg Address.

Ronald Reagan Trail, designated as such in 1999 to link a series of towns in northwest Illinois that loosely form the backdrop of Reagan's early life (www.ronaldreagantrail.net). In 1911 he came into the world making what his father described as "a hell of a lot of noise" in a second-story apartment at 111 South Main Street. Although it no longer contains any of the family's possessions, the apartment has been furnished to simulate its appearance at the time of Reagan's birth and is open to visitors from April through November (815-438-2130). Memorabilia, letters, his fourth-grade teacher's class record book, newspaper clippings, and photographs from his life in Tampico and beyond are on display in the museum next door as well as at the nearby Tampico Area Historical Society (119 Main Street, 815-438-7039).

Perpetually in search of a better life, Jack Reagan moved his wife and two sons from Tampico to the South Side of Chicago in 1914, from there to Galesburg within a year, then to Monmouth, and eventually back to Tampico in 1919 before settling in Dixon in 1920, where Ronald Reagan lived until college. The family's home in Dixon is a popular local attraction (816 South Hennepin Street, 815-288-5176).

Young Ronald Reagan as a lifeguard at Lowell Park in Dixon in 1927; at right, the house he grew up in.



When it was restored to resemble its 1920s condition, Reagan and his brother, Neil, were asked to use a Sears catalogue from the period to select furnishings that best matched the interior of their boyhood home. Visitors to Dixon can also enjoy a trip to Lowell Park, where Ronald spent summers working as a lifeguard along the Rock River, recording the number of lives he saved with notches on a log. The final tally is said to be 77. In 1928 he left Dixon to attend college in Eureka, another stop on the Reagan Trail. His alma mater, Eureka College, is now home to a permanent Reagan exhibit, with roughly 2,000 items on display, ranging from his college diploma to the Golden Globe award he won for "Hollywood citizenship" in 1957, a token of what awaited him beyond Illinois's pastoral northwest (309-467-6407).—Maia Armaleo

Site sits in what today is Lincoln, Illinois—the first place in the country named for the future President, even though the honoree allegedly protested at the time, “You’d better not do that, for I never knew anything named Lincoln that amounted to much.” Near the current Amtrak station, he christened the town by splitting a watermelon and sprinkling its juice on the ground, a western tradition. The site is marked today, believe it or not, by a full-color sculpture of a watermelon slice. The serious local attraction, however, is the Lincoln College Museum, a must-see attraction for the President’s admirers.

The people in charge of all these places have banded together into a consortium of Lincoln community sites. The “Looking for Lincoln Heritage Coalition” can be visited at www.lookingforlincoln.com, or by calling 800-545-7300.

Illinois’s Lincoln-suffused landscape changed forever on April 19 with the long-awaited opening of the museum wing of Springfield’s massive Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum. The library section, home to the huge Henry Horner collection of Lincolniana (he was a former governor and Lincoln devotee), includes such original treasures as the doorplate that once glinted from the front door of the family home, and an original copy of the Gettysburg Address purchased by the state’s schoolchildren generations ago by one-penny subscription. The state-of-the-art library boasts research facilities for both the professional scholar and the interested amateur.

The museum (www.aplm.org), however, is principally designed to engage a new generation with what is being billed as a “fully immersive theatrical experience enabling twenty-first century visitors to inhabit Lincoln’s life and times.” Tableaux featuring full-size figures of Lincoln in various stages of his life compose a series of “Exhibit Journeys” that begin, just off the museum’s imposing



A young admirer reaches to rub Lincoln’s nose for luck at a statue on his tomb; this has long been a Springfield tradition.

central interior plaza, in his boyhood log cabin and proceed to his Springfield law office, a re-creation of a debate with Douglas, and an evocation of his 1861 farewell address to this city.

The second, presidential phase of the journey brings visitors to other Lincoln milestones, including the death of his son Willie in 1862, a depiction of the President inside the White House telegraph office receiving battle reports, and the presidential box at Ford’s Theatre. The journeys end in a nearly full-scale reproduction of the chamber in the nearby capitol building where Lincoln lay in state, with visitors invited to walk past the draped casket as if paying respects to the slain President.

The museum, designed by the architect Gyo Obata, additionally features a “Rumors in the Kitchen” gallery where visitors hear black servants whisper about the war, emancipation, and the First Lady’s emotional problems. Mrs. Lincoln is also featured in a reproduction of

the White House Blue Room, where she stands in the midst of a fitting session with her African-American seamstress and future biographer, Elizabeth Keckly.

Lincoln is on view here in high-tech multimedia presentations as well. The new “Union Theater” presents a surround-sound film called “Lincoln’s Eyes,” presenting the sixteenth President as he was viewed by both supporters and enemies during his lifetime. Special effects and live performances mix in a “Ghosts of the Library” presentation designed to introduce major artifacts from the collection. The entire presentation has been guided by a historians’ advisory panel that includes the generation’s pre-eminent Lincoln biographer, David Herbert Donald, who was honored at the opening events.

Not surprisingly, perhaps, the museum’s revolutionary approach to the Lincoln story aroused almost as much controversy as anticipation. Some purists insist that the one and only way to tell the story of Lincoln and his times is through the original materials in the institution’s vast collection. But the same doubts, it should be remembered, greeted the reconstruction of New Salem Village, the stone-by-stone demolition and rebuilding of the Old State Capitol, and the flamboyant interior redecoration of the Lincoln home.

In the words of the historian Richard Norton Smith, executive director of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum, “Every generation needs the Lincoln story to be told anew—in a way that engages and enthralls us, and gives us a thirst for more knowledge about the greatest character in American history.” Within a virtual crown of state-wide Lincoln sites new and old, the newest jewel has just begun to shine, for a new generation and a new millennium. ★

Harold Holzer, co-chairman of the U.S. Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, is a leading authority on Lincoln, and a prolific writer about him.

2 September 1864

Atlanta falls.

8 November 1864

Lincoln is re-elected.

9 April 1865

Lee surrenders.

14 April 1865

Lincoln is murdered by John Wilkes Booth.



THE OLD STATE CAPITOL



FORT DE CHARTRES



GRANT'S GALENA HOME

Write Illinois' rich history into your Prairie State travel plans by visiting the state historic sites and memorials listed here. The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency can help get your trip underway via its informative Web site (www.state.il.us/hpa/hs/historicsites.htm), where you'll be able to access additional information such as a state map identifying where the sites are located and helpful links that provide hours of operation and much more. Be sure to call first, as some sites are open seasonally or by appointment only.

STATE HISTORIC SITES & MEMORIALS

Historic Sites (staffed)

Apple River Fort State Historic Site
Elizabeth
815/858-2028

Bishop Hill State Historic Site
Bishop Hill
309/927-3345

Black Hawk State Historic Site
Rock Island
309/788-9536

Bryant Cottage State Historic Site
Bement
217/678-8184

Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site
Cahokia
618/332-1782

Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site
Collinsville
618/346-S160

Carl Sandburg State Historic Site
Galesburg
309/342-2361

Dana-Thomas House State Historic Site
Springfield
217/782-6776

David Davis Mansion State Historic Site
Bloomington
309/828-1084

Douglas Tomb State Historic Site
Chicago
312/225-2620

Fort de Chartres State Historic Site
Prairie du Rocher
618/284-7230

Fort Kaskaskia State Historic Site
Ellis Grove
618/859-3741

Galena Complex State Historic Site
Galena
815/777-3310

Jubilee College State Historic Site
Brimfield
309/243-9489

Lewis & Clark State Historic Site
Hartford
618/251-5393

Lincoln-Herndon Law Office State Historic Site
Springfield
217/785-9363

Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site
Lerna
217/345-6489

Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site
Petersburg
217/632-4000

Lincoln's Tomb State Historic Site
Springfield
217/782-2717

Metamora Courthouse State Historic Site
Metamora
309/367-4470

Mt. Pulaski Courthouse State Historic Site
Mt. Pulaski
217/792-3919

Old State Capitol State Historic Site
Springfield
217/785-7960

Pierre Menard Home State Historic Site
Ellis Grove
618/859-3031

Postville Courthouse State Historic Site
Lincoln
217/732-8930

Pullman State Historic Site
Chicago
773/785-8901

Rose Hotel Bed & Breakfast
Elizabethtown
618/287-2872

Vachel Lindsay State Historic Site
Springfield
217/S24-0901

Vandalia Statehouse State Historic Site
Vandalia
618/283-1161

Historic Sites and Monuments (unstaffed)

Albany Mounds State Historic Site
Albany

Campbell's Island Memorial
Campbell's Island

Governor Bond Memorial
Chester

Governor Coles Memorial
Edwardsville

Governor Horner Memorial
Chicago

Illinois Korean Veterans Memorial
Springfield

Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial
Springfield

Kaskaskia Bell Memorial
Kaskaskia Island

Lincoln Monument
Dixon

Lincoln Trail Monument
Lawrenceville

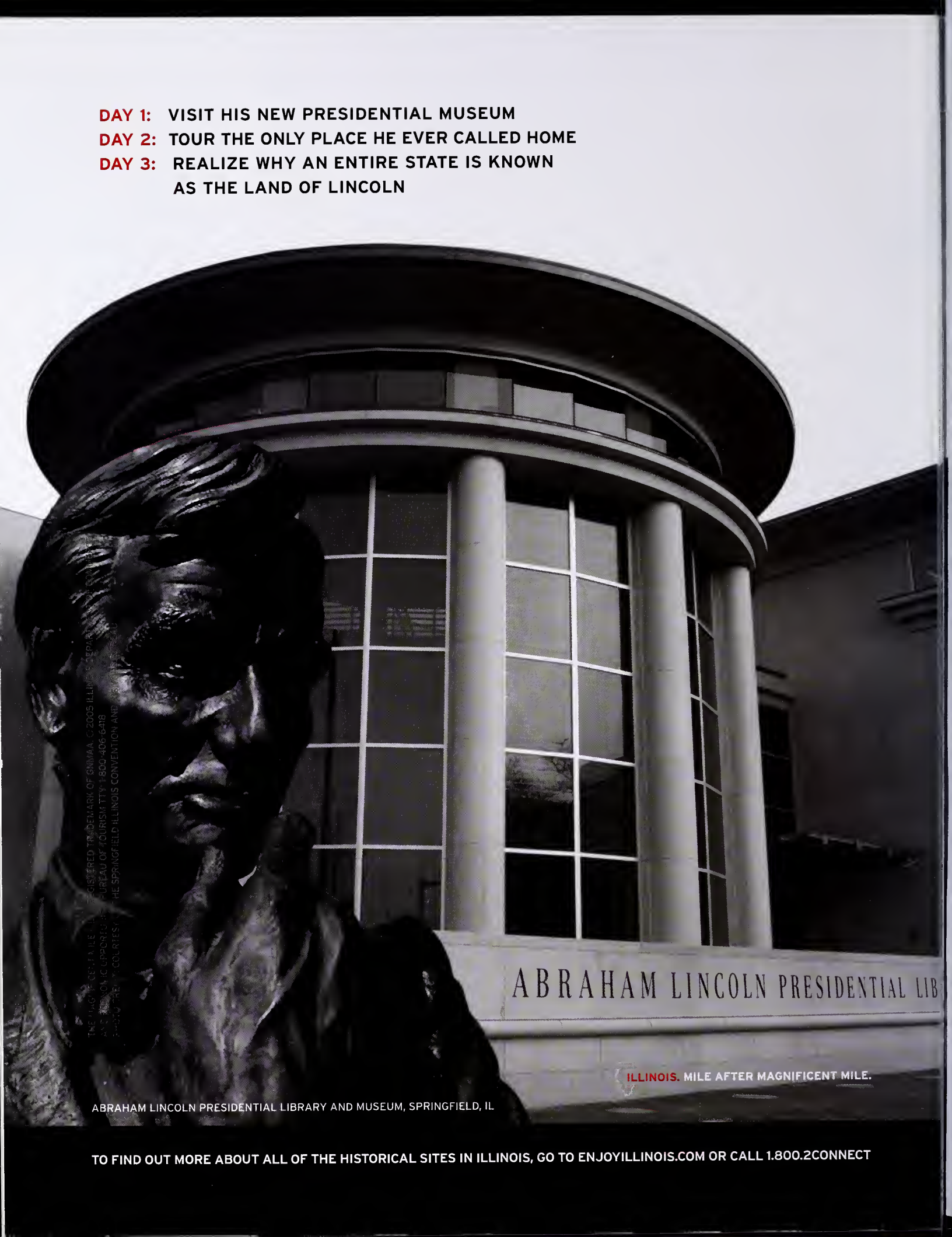
Lovejoy Monument
Alton

Norwegian Settlers Monument
Norway

Shawneetown Bank State Historic Site
Shawneetown

Wild Bill Hickok Memorial
Troy Grove

For information on any of the above sites, call the state's Historic Sites Division at 217/785-1584.

- 
- DAY 1:** VISIT HIS NEW PRESIDENTIAL MUSEUM
DAY 2: TOUR THE ONLY PLACE HE EVER CALLED HOME
DAY 3: REALIZE WHY AN ENTIRE STATE IS KNOWN
AS THE LAND OF LINCOLN

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ON THE



The Lincoln Home, Springfield, Illinois

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR SPRINGFIELD

OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

Welcome to Illinois and the historic trails Abraham Lincoln followed on his journey to enduring greatness. Since the history of any nation produces few giants of Lincoln's stature, we in Illinois feel privileged to trace for you the paths he followed during the 25 years he lived in this young state - a state where he gained the qualities which have made him universally beloved.

As you visit the Lincoln shrines and memorials and are moved by his undying spirit, we know you will find that his humanity lives on in the hearts of your hosts - the people of Illinois.

We hope that you will enjoy the great variety of activities awaiting you along the Illinois trails and find the hospitality such that your Lincoln trails vacation will rank among your most memorable journeys.

Sincerely,

Governor

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL FOUNDATION INC.
405 Sycamore St., Evansville, Indiana 47708

Phone 812-425-4479

THE LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

The Lincoln Heritage Trail has been planned and marked by the emblem reproduced on the cover of this guide to make it convenient for the motorist to follow, on good roads, the movements of the Prairie President and his family.

If this trail may be said to have a beginning, we might concede that the logical place for this designation would be Lincoln's birthplace in Hodgenville, Kentucky. The trail then follows the migration of the Lincoln family across Indiana to the Land of Lincoln—Illinois.

We will leave our friends to the east and southeast the pleasant task of describing the points of tourist interest in their great states. It is the purpose of this guide to add to the anticipation and the enjoyment of the follower of Lincoln in Illinois.

Could Lincoln have possibly dreamed that a hundred years after his death, millions of people every year would travel from every part of the world to visit the State which was his home?

If he had anticipated all this, we think that he would have wanted the pilgrimage of his 20th century friends to be a happy one. You cannot imagine Lincoln approving of a century long funeral procession. One wonders if the tribute he would have valued most would not be the shiny nose on the huge Lincoln head before his tomb, which millions of visitors have rubbed for good luck.



LINCOLN-BERRY STORE—U. S. POST OFFICE—
New Salem State Park

TABLE OF CONTENTS

City	Page	City	Page
Southern Illinois, Inc.....	3-6	Shelbyville.....	23-24
Carmi.....	7	Charleston.....	25
Mt. Carmel.....	8	Arcola.....	26
Albion.....	9	Arthur.....	27
Ill. State Hist. Society.....	10	Oakland.....	28
Hutsonville and Palestine.....	11	Sullivan.....	29
Oblong.....	12	Springfield.....	30
Greenup-Toledo.....	13	New Salem.....	31
St. Francisville.....	14	Vandalia.....	32-33
Marshall.....	15	Peoria.....	34
Mattoon.....	16, 17, 20, 21, 22	Region Four.....	35
3-State Trail Map.....	18-19	Illinois State Parks.....	36



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

THE LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

There it is, in a strange wonderful way the essence of our land and this "government of the people." We can stand in this place which calls for reverence, look up at the imaged face of this great man and know that it is alright to rub his nose . . . and that he would approve. It is at once an act of identification, of prayer and of affection.

Lincoln would have wanted the visitors along the Lincoln Heritage Trail to have fun. We do, too. We want you to eat well, to sleep well, to swim, to fish, to hike, to ride, to enjoy our parks and camp-sites, our fishing lakes and streams. We want to share with you the interest of our historical landmarks, our Indian mounds, our great waterways. You're welcome.

Most of the pages of this Guide are devoted to the individual communities associated with the Illinois Lincoln story. There are three connected trails in Illinois. All three are rich in interest and reward for the visitor. The Tri-State trail connects with the Indiana and Kentucky portion of the Lincoln Heritage Trail at our eastern border. The Southern trail dips down through the Illinois Ozarks and the Shawnee National Forest to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Here you will see and enjoy some of the finest recreational and scenic areas in America.

The Western Trail sweeps across our prairie lands to the Mississippi River towns along our western border. It takes the traveler through some of the earliest of Illinois settlements, the centers of early Mormon and French colonization and into the areas of Indian lore.

Travel through all of the Illinois Lincoln Country. Visit the cities and villages along the way. Lincoln was at home in them all. You will be, too. We have left it to each community to describe its own points of greatest interest. Motels, hotels, restaurants, recreational and other services necessary for the comfort and pleasure of the traveler are listed.

In many cases the organization responsible for the community listings and the local information center will be the Chamber of Commerce. We are not unaware of the tremendous economic importance of American travel, but we are pretty relaxed about the travel business in Illinois. Here, hospitality is more a way of life than a business venture. Here, as in a fine book store, you're welcome to come in and browse around. You don't have to buy anything.

One of the local banks along the trail put it this way with a sign in the window—"We don't cash checks for strangers, but any friend of Lincoln is a friend of ours. Come in."

We're entertaining Mr. Lincoln's friends!

Key to Code

Hotel and Motel Listings

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Room Telephones | f. Room Service |
| b. Room TV and/or Radio | g. Cribs—Cots |
| c. Air Conditioned | h. Sitter List |
| d. Restaurant | i. Pets Allowed |
| e. Cocktail Lounge or Bar | j. Reservations Recommended |



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AND THE LINCOLN HERITAGE

Perhaps no other individual and a particular region in America are more intimately associated in people's thinking than Abraham Lincoln and Illinois. Born in Kentucky, Lincoln grew to manhood in Indiana, then came here to attain greatness and give to Illinois its designation as the "Land of Lincoln."

More than a century has passed since he left the state. Through these hundred intervening years his stature has grown. The appeal of the Lincoln story has not lessened. Rather, it has become a world story knowing no land, social, religious, or racial barriers. Excepting Christ and Apostle Paul, more has been written about him, much of it in strange languages, than about any other man that has lived. The fame he attained has not faded, nor his appeal to the common man diminished.



Nature has places much of interest along that portion of the "Lincoln Heritage Trail" in Southern Illinois. There are scenic drives across the hills and woodlands of Shawnee National Forest. There are walled-in hollows and rocky ledges to clamber about and explore. There are landscapes that hint of the wide prairie.

A number of lakes and streams await those wanting to wade, fish, boat, or swim. Miles of inviting shore line, untracked fields and native woodlands challenge those who want to do a bit of personal exploring. There are pleasing camp sites for those who would do just plain sky-roofed camping.

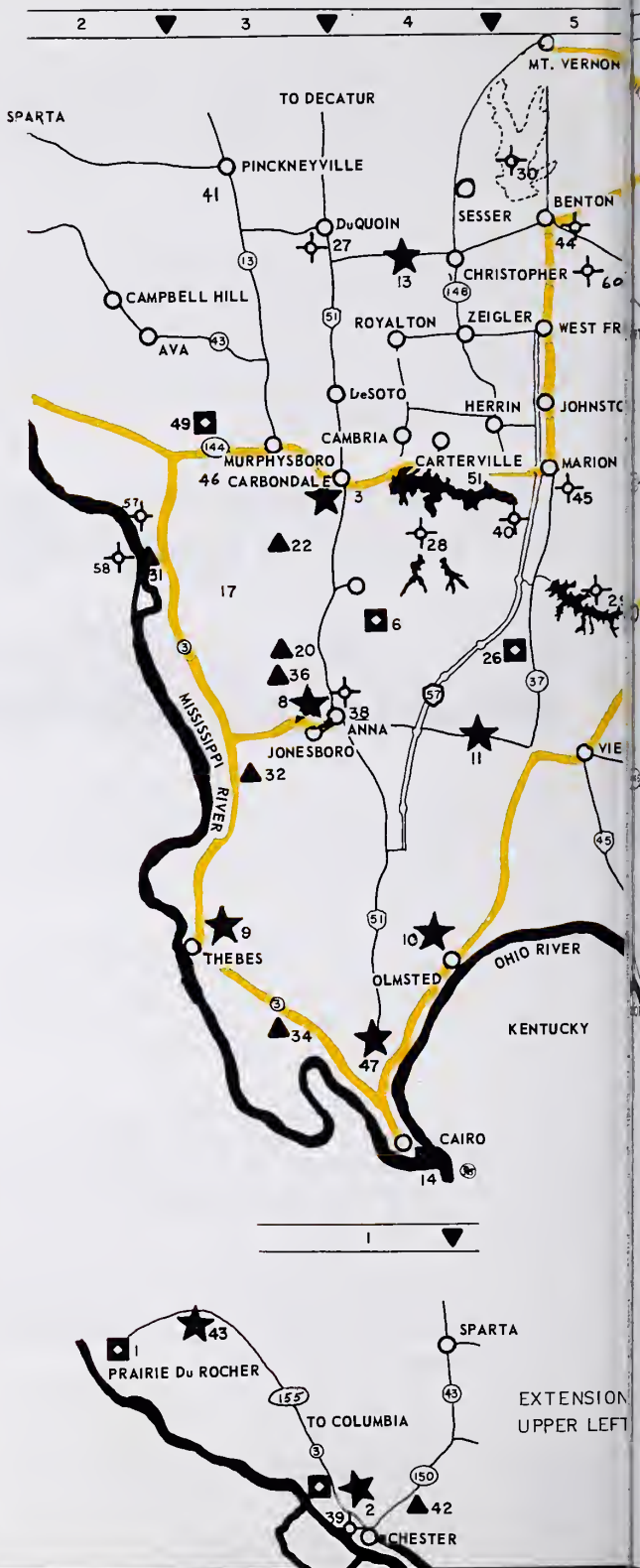
Many interesting geological formations and fossil deposits beguile the "rock hound." Indian camp grounds are here for those who like to prowl over them and look for native artifacts. A rich and diverse plant, bird, insect, and mammal life is here for those interested in any phase of nature study.

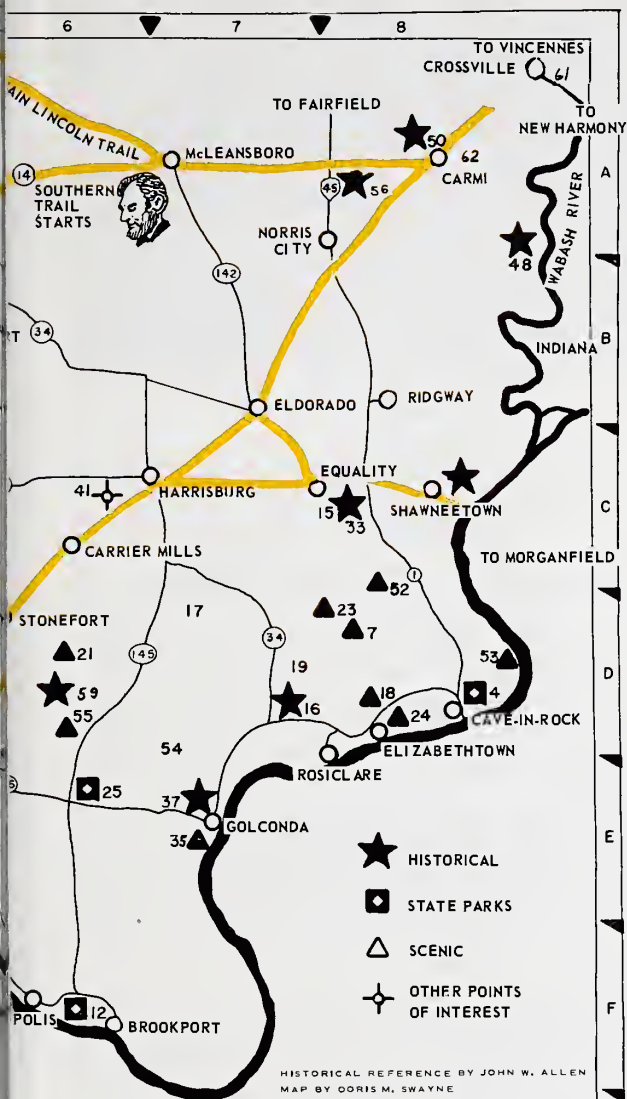
There are sites of once important villages, now vanished. There are vestiges of other towns, reluctantly on their way to join those departed. Many deserted farmsteads tell stories to properly attuned ears.

All these are amidst a growing new industrial area and an interesting people.

SEE MAP ON NEXT PAGES.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS LINCOLN HI





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FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

KEY TO MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE.

1. Fort de Chartres — French 1719 . . . A-1
2. Kaskaskia — first capital . . . B-1
3. Carbondale — Sa. Ill. U. — First Memorial Day . . . C-3
4. Cave-in-Rock — River pirates' lair . . . D-8
5. Shawneetown — Early business capital . . . C-8
6. Giant City State Park . . . D-4
7. Garden of Gads . . . D-8
8. Cabden — museum . . . D-3
9. Thebes-Ferber's "Showboat" locale . . . F-3
10. Caledonia — (Olmstead) . . . F-4
11. Trail of Tears — Cherokee route . . . E-3-8
12. Fort Massac — French . . . F-6
13. Silkwaad House . . . B-4
14. Fort Defiance — Civil War bastion . . . G-4
15. Slave House — authentic slave quarters . . . C-8
16. Illinois Furnace — 1837-'83 . . . D-7
17. Shawnee National Forest . . . D-3-7
18. Fluor Spar Mines . . . D-8
19. Hick's Dame — volcanic . . . D-7
20. Bald Knob — huge crass . . . D-3
21. Bell Smith Spring — wild beauty . . . D-6
22. Pamana Natural Bridge . . . C-3
23. Stone Face . . . D-8
24. Rose Hotel—operating 141 years, great river view . . . D-8
25. Dixon Springs State Park . . . E-6
26. Ferne Clyff State Park . . . D-5
27. DuQuain State Fair — Hambletonian . . . A-3
28. Lakes — Crab Orchard, Little Grassy, Devils Kitchen, swim, fish, baats, camp, etc. . . . C-4
29. Lake of Egypt — new, water sports . . . D-5
30. Rend Lake — (proposed) . . . A-5
31. Devil's Backbone — scenic, historic . . . C-3
32. Union Co. Game Refuge . . . E-3
33. Equality Salt Spring — Pioneer Salt Source . . . C-8
34. Harseshae Lake — fish, game . . . F-3
35. Lock and Dam No. 51 — Ohio River . . . E-7
36. Forest Nursery . . . D-3
37. Galcanda — Cherakee crassing, formerly Lusk's Ferry, Fiddler's Green, Sorohville and Carinth . . . E-7
38. Anno — Fruit center . . . D-4
39. Menard — Prison, haspital . . . B-1
40. Federal Maximum Security Prison—new . . . C-5
41. Strip Mine . . . C-6
42. Covered Bridge — 1855 . . . B-1
43. Prairie du Racher — French since 1722 . . . A-1
44. Sa. Ill. Forestry Hgrs. . . . A-5
45. Veterans' Hospital . . . C-5
46. Indian Reservation — abandoned 1830 . . . C-2
47. Maund City — Civil War Naval H. Q. . . . F-4
48. New Haven — Baane's Fort . . . A-8
49. Lake Murphysara State Park . . . C-3
50. Carmi — Stuart House Museum . . . A-8
51. Vacational Tech. Inst. — S. I. U. . . . C-4
52. Paund's Hallaw — Indian Fort, lake sparts . . . C-8
53. Battery Park — Ohio River landmark . . . D-8
54. Shawnee Lake site (proposed) . . . D-7
55. Glendale Lake — Swim, camp, picnic . . . D-6
56. Ann Rutledge Hame . . . A-8
57. Indian Carving — near Fountain Bluff . . . C-2
58. Rack of Crass — Missouri River landmark . . . C-2
59. University of Illinois — Dixon Springs Extensian Station . . . D-6
60. Deep Shaft Coal Mine . . . B-5
61. S. Ill. Artcrafts Center . . . A-8
62. Ratcliff . . . A-8



CARMI



RATCLIFF INN

Erected in 1828—Abraham Lincoln stayed here in 1840. Restored by White County Historical Society—now a museum—presently open to visitors every afternoon.

Carmi, County Seat of White County, located on the Little Wabash River in the southeastern part of Illinois, known as Little Egypt, was founded in 1812, incorporated in 1816, and well established before Illinois was admitted to the union in 1818.

The Founding Fathers took the name, Carmi, from the Biblical Carmi, son of Reuben, mentioned in the forty-sixth chapter of Genesis, verse nine.

Surrounded by rich farm lands, Carmi continued to grow from about 400 population in 1830 to 6,152 according to the 1960 U. S. Census. Montgomery Circle, added to the city in 1961, had 95 more citizens.

Carmi's economy is more stable than many cities in the area. The income from agriculture, the leading industry, has been augmented by oil production for almost 30 years.

General Robinson House—110 Main Cross Street, oldest house in Carmi, third oldest in State of Illinois. Built in 1815; served as Courthouse. The late Miss Mary Jane Stewart, granddaughter of U. S. Senator John M. Robinson, who bought the house in 1835, has left it to the community as a museum.

Sixteen Protestant Churches and one Catholic church invite visitors to their services. Civic clubs: Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions and B. and P. W., and Jaycees have weekly meetings. Carmi Country Club has 9 hole golf course with grass greens, available to visiting players. Municipal swimming pool with park adjoining and miniature golf course nearby, also three other parks. Boating, water skiing, and fishing on nearby lakes and rivers.

Cooperatively Sponsored By

Cabana Motel—Illinois 1 South, phone 384-3951; a-b-c-f-g-h-i-j; off the road in a quiet location.

Carmi Motel—Illinois 1 South, phone 382-4121; 37 units; a-b-c-d-f-g-h-i-j; Indian Artifacts collection (7000 pieces); Barber shop; Texaco Service Station and Playgrounds.

Midwest Motel—U. S. 460 West, phone 382-4191; 10 units, rooms \$5, \$6 and \$7; b-c-g-i-j.

Carmi Motel Restaurant and Coffee Shop—Illinois 1 South, all meals every day; American cooking; home-made pies.

Hi-Way Steak House—Illinois 1, U. S. 460 East.

King's Confectionery—Across the street from Ratcliff Inn; food; refreshments.

Queen's Grill and Dairy Queen—Illinois 1, West Main Street Road, short orders every day; walk-up drive-in for food and soft creme; sandwiches; chicken and shrimp baskets; complete fountain.

Shelton's Cafe—123 East Main Street—in the heart of the business district.

Town House—107 North Walnut, Restaurant and Cocktail Lounge.

Two Tony's Smorgasbord—Routes 1 and 460 East. All you can eat—week-days \$1.20 till 4:30 p.m.—after 4.30, \$1.35; Sundays and holidays, \$1.69 plus drink and tax; Open 11:00 a.m.—8:30 p.m.

The City of Carmi

The Carmi Chamber of Commerce



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

MT. CARMEL



BEALL WOODS CONSERVATION AREA

The last remnant of a hardwood forest in the state is found at Beall Woods. This unusual river bottom forest has over 60 identified species of trees, some as tall as 150 feet and 50 inches in diameter and the largest of their kind in the country.

The forest area is easily viewed from five self-guiding trails, ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 3 miles.

Camping and picnicking facilities are available in the park.

Contact the Mt. Carmel Chamber of Commerce, 123 West Fourth Street, for maps and information.

MOTELS

Uptown Motor Lodge, 511 Market Street; phone: 262-4146; 38 rooms; \$8.25 - \$10.00 double; free parking; a-b-c-g-i-j. Carte Blanche, American Express and Midwest credit cards honored.

RESTAURANTS

Funkhouser's Dining Room, 123 West Fourth; home cooking - cafeteria style; open 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.; closed Saturdays; private rooms for small or large groups.

Hadley's Cafe, 416 Market Street; "where everybody meets everybody"; steaks, seafood, chicken dinners and short orders; open 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.; phone: 263-9028.

Reaban's Drive Inn, 2nd and Walnut, Ill. Route 15 E.; come as you are for fast and convenient service; 7 hamburgers for \$1; open 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. weekdays, and 9 a.m. to 12 midnight week-ends.

Walnut Street Diner, Greyhound Bus Station, 715 Walnut; open 24 hours, Thurs. thru Sun., and 5 a.m. to 12 midnight, Mon., Tues. & Wed.; seafoods, charcoal broiled steaks, chops, chicken, plate lunches, pizza, and sandwiches.



ALBION



PUBLIC LIBRARY IN ALBION, LOCATED ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SQUARE WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1840 AS RESIDENCE OF DR. FRANK THOMPSON

Founded by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower in 1818, Albion was known as the English Prairie Settlement and was County Seat of Edwards County, which then extended to upper Canada and was one and one-half times the size of the present State of Illinois.

Albion, located on Route 15 east of Mt. Vernon, has strong Lincoln ties. Lincoln campaigned in Albion in 1840 and 1856. When he became president, Lincoln appointed General William Pickering of Albion as governor of Washington Territory.

Albion is justly proud of its rich historical heritage and the contributions its citizens have made to the culture of our State and Nation. The first public library was established in Albion in 1819. The first Chamber of Commerce meetings were held here in the Market House in 1818. The first County Agricultural Fair west of the Alleghenies was held here in 1825.

Points of interest in addition to the Public Library include the sheriff's home in the Public Square, erected in 1856, and the courtyard within a courtyard which is typically English. Events and materials of the past are carefully preserved in the Historical Museum on West Main Street in the birthplace of Louis Emmerson who was elected Governor of Illinois in 1928.

Today, Albion is the home of Johnnye Manufacturing Company, a leader in the fashion field of ladies' garments, and of The Air Filter Division of Champion Laboratories.

Albion Community Park, located just south of the High School, provides ample camping space including sanitary trailer facilities. The Albion Motel on the west edge of Albion just across from the old Pickering Home, Hickory Hill, provides modern accommodations for non-campers. Just east of Albion on Route 15 is an 83 acre Industrial Park adjacent to gas, water, electrical and rail facilities.



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All Travelers
on the
LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

are invited
to become members of

The Illinois State Historical Society

and to receive its quarterly magazine and other books and pamphlets which contain many interesting and authoritative articles about the life and times of Abraham Lincoln.



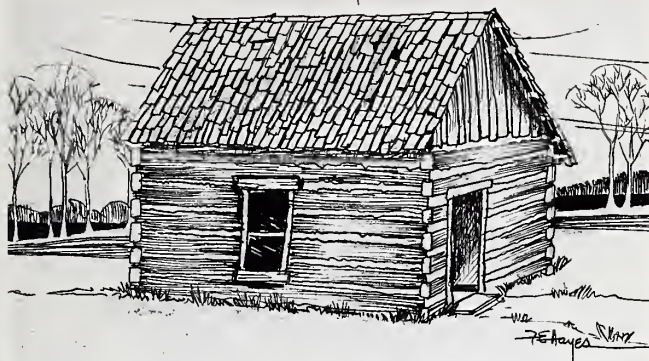
In Springfield visit the Lincoln Room of the Illinois State Historical Library in the Centennial Building. The Historical Library has more than twelve hundred original Lincoln letters and manuscripts, seven thousand books and pamphlets by and about Lincoln, plus a large collection of authentic Lincoln mementos. The State Historical Society is affiliated with the Historical Library and is a not-for-profit corporation formed over sixty years ago to collect historical materials and to tell the Illinois story.

Annual membership in the Illinois State Historical Society is \$5.00, life membership, \$50. To join all you need to do is to send your name, street address, city, state and zip code number with your check to:

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Centennial Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706



HUTSONVILLE



Hutsonville is a village situated on the Banks of the Wabash on the Lincoln Heritage Trail, over which Abraham Lincoln and his family traveled in 1830 on their way from Hodgenville, Kentucky, to Decatur, Illinois.

The first organizational meeting for the Illinois Division of the Lincoln Memorial Highway, now the Lincoln Heritage Trail, was held in Hutsonville on April 8, 1929.

Hutsonville was named for the first settlers, Mr. Isaac Hutson and his family. One day, Mr. Hutson left his wife and six children to go to the mill six miles away. As he was returning, he saw an unusual light in the direction of his home. He hurried on to find that all members of his family had been murdered by Indians and his home completely destroyed by fire. The cabin above is to be restored, and will be open to the public, on the site of this tragedy.

PALESTINE

Palestine claims the honor and title of the oldest Illinois town. Though disputed in some quarters, students claim Palestine was a pioneer settlement many years before Fort LaMotte, started in 1811.

Site of the Land Office, Palestine was one of Illinois' most important centers when Abe Lincoln came through with his family in 1830. Abe is said to have been entertained by an itinerant magician and juggler whose antics enthralled him.

Thousands of visitors annually enjoy a three-day Labor Day celebration that is built around a Pioneer theme. Many reunions and events are held at beautiful Leaverton Park, no admission.

Visitors also may enjoy the annual Chamber of Commerce July Barbecue and the Lions Club Pancake Day in October.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

OBLONG



Along the southern border of the Illinois Lincoln Heritage Trail, on Illinois Route 33 between Robinson and Newton the traveler will note on his map a "magic" square formed by the towns of Olney, Lawrenceville, Robinson and Newton. Smack in the middle of this square is OBLONG, Illinois.

It's a town—or, excuse us, a city. A very wonderful little city that offers the visitor, tourist and traveler many interesting attractions.

OBLONG boasts the world's only outdoor oil well museum which is free to the public. Here, one may see machinery and other equipment representing the development of America's oil industry. Near OBLONG is Olney, Illinois, where a clan of white squirrels still survive. They are said to be so accustomed to tourists that they will pose for pictures.

In nearby Lawrenceville, Abe Lincoln passed through with his family in 1830 to seek a new Illinois home. A dramatic bas-relief sculpture marks the site of the family's Wabash River crossing.

The way OBLONG was named is a good story. Originally, the city was called HENPECK—like in husband. But, understandably enough, some citizens took exception to being known as "Mr. so-and-so" from HENPECK. Thus it was that when HENPECK came to be incorporated it was voted to rename the city OBLONG (because of the physical dimensions of the city). And the vote, it is reported, was unanimous.

The latch string is always on the outside at OBLONG. Visitors are assured of a rare kind of hospitality in this thriving community on the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

**WE ENJOY ENTERTAINING
MR. LINCOLN'S FRIENDS**



GREENUP-TOLEDO

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

THE GATEWAY TO LINCOLN LAND



Greenup was the crossroads of major migration trails during the 19th century westward movement, a period when fancy overhanging porches were popular in public buildings. Greenup had been a thriving small city for many years when the above 1918 photo was made. In the background are the overhanging porches of Main Street. At left also may be seen one of Greenup's proudest possessions, the Carnegie Library. Greenup is one of the country's few *small* towns to which the great philanthropist gave libraries.



The overhanging porches are still well preserved in the above recent photo of a modern and greatly expanded Greenup.



Toledo, neighbor of Greenup and Cumberland County Seat, boasts a court house dating from the 19th century. Cumberland County, Greenup and Toledo welcome visitors in the old-fashioned way.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

ST. FRANCISVILLE



THE ST. FRANCISVILLE FERRY HAS SERVED THE AREAS CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1806

On February 18, 19, 20, 1779, Col. George Rogers Clark and his army camped at St. Francisville waiting in vain for his supply boat "The Willing" which had preceded him from Kaskaskia by way of the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash Rivers.

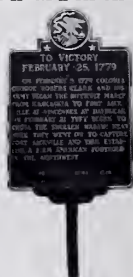
Afraid his surprise movement against the British at Fort Sackville (Vincennes) might become known, at daybreak on Feb. 21st, Clark and his intrepid army plunged into the swollen Wabash and went on to capture Vincennes—one of the great tactical achievements of the American Revolution.

The first ferry at St. Francisville was established in 1806 by a Frenchman, Joseph Tougas. River stage permitting, a ferry has since operated continuously. A stockade fort, for protection against the Indians, was built by Tougas who was the first permanent settler.

Traces of the French heritage remain: the fleur-de-lis fence around the Catholic Cemetery, the historic St. Francis Xavier Church, and many French family names are still heard in the community.

Proud of its place in Illinois history, St. Francisville celebrated its sesquicentennial in 1962 and welcomes all who would retrace Clark's "Crossing of the Wabash".

South of the present ferry landing is a beautiful limestone bluff overlooking a picturesque camping, boating and picnic area "on the Banks of the Wabash".



MARSHALL

On the Lincoln Heritage Trail

Named for Chief Justice John Marshall, Marshall, Illinois, owes its location in 1835 to two coincidences: First, the National Road was to run east to west through Clark County; and the highway from Chicago (present Illinois 1) would ultimately cross the National Road at this location. Second was the sentiment for removal of the seat of justice from Darwin to a more centrally located center. Colonel William B. Archer and Governor Joseph Duncan were leaders in selecting Marshall, the highest point in the county, as County Seat.

In their migration from Indiana, in 1830, the Lincoln family passed through Marshall on the way to Decatur. Later, as a circuit-riding lawyer, Abraham Lincoln tried cases in the Clark County Courthouse and actively campaigned in Marshall.

Today, Marshall is a thriving community of 3,300 in one of America's richest agricultural regions. It enjoys numerous industries, churches (12 denominations), splendid library, a progressive school system, and a growing historical society.



Three miles south of Marshall is Lincoln Trail State Park, one of the State's finest outdoor recreational facilities. Almost 1,000 acres with lake and rolling hills, this State Park offers hiking, boating, camping with sanitary facilities and utilities, fishing and nature studies.

For additional information write Chamber of Commerce, Marshall, Illinois 62441.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

MATTOON

A city of Lincoln lore. Here, Lincoln stayed at the old Pennsylvania House prior to his debate with Douglas September 18, 1858. Nearby is the Thomas Lincoln home and Shiloh Cemetery where Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln are buried, marked by local Kiwanis Club.

Lincoln was last in Mattoon in January, 1861, when he visited his stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, at Farmington and his father's grave near here.

Mattoon is a city of Civil War lore, with bronze tablet marking the spot where General U. S. Grant mustered in the 21st Illinois Infantry Regiment, the first troops he commanded in the Civil War.



MATTOON LAKE BEACH

Population 20,000. Hospitality Center for tourists.

Progressive center of commerce and industry in the heart of "Lincoln Country".

A "City Beautiful" with broad streets lined with stately trees.

Finest tourist accommodations.

(Why not stay where Lincoln chose to stay?)

A variety of Recreational areas:

2 beautiful lakes for fishing, boating and aquatic sports.

2 amusement parks; 6 parks.

One of the largest swimming pools in the State.

Pleasant picnic areas. Golf course.

A city of cultural events: Civic Center for free concerts, etc., and Friendship Art Gallery.

MATTOON



BEAUTIFUL SHILOH CEMETERY

RESTING PLACE OF LINCOLN'S FATHER AND STEPMOTHER

An ideal starting point for any tour of historic landmarks in east central Illinois would be in Mattoon. In 1861, Ulysses S. Grant came to Mattoon to muster into State service a regiment which he was destined later to command during his first combat in the Civil War. A marker on the front entry column of the Illinois Central Railroad station on Broadway states that Grant mustered the Twenty-First Regiment into service just a short distance north and west of the station.

The Mattoon area abounds in history connected with the life of Abraham Lincoln and his relatives. A few miles southeast of the city on the Lincoln Heritage Trail is Shiloh Cemetery—a beautiful country burial ground. Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham, and Sarah Lincoln, Abraham's stepmother, are buried here. Thomas died in 1851; Sarah lived until 1869—four years after Lincoln's assassination.

A few miles east of Shiloh Cemetery is Lincoln Log Cabin State Park—so named because the land it occupies belonged to Thomas Lincoln and was the site of the log cabin he built. This attractive, wooded farm was located in an area known as Goosenest Prairie. As an unspoiled State Park, it provides the ultimate in quiet, clean picnic and camp grounds.

Information on Special Events, Tours, Hotels, Motels,
and Restaurants may be obtained from the

Association of Commerce
1701 Wabash Avenue—P. O. Box 669
Mattoon, Illinois 61938
Area Code 217-235-5661

CHICAGO ★

ILLINOIS



3-STATE LINCOLN

ILLINOIS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Lincoln Trail Monument | 10 Lincoln Courthouse
<i>Lincoln, Illinois</i> |
| 2 Lincoln Trail State Park, near Marshall | 11 Ann Rutledge Greva
<i>Petersburg, Illinois</i> |
| 3 Lincoln-Douglas Debate
<i>Charleston, Illinois</i> | 12 New Salem State Park |
| 4 Coles County Lincoln Site | 13 Lincoln Home & Tomb
<i>Springfield, Illinois</i> |
| 5 Grant & 21st Illinois
<i>Mattoon, Illinois</i> | 14 Old State Capitol
<i>Vandalia, Illinois</i> |
| 6 Spiller Woods State Park | 15 William J. Bryan Birthplace, Salem, Illinois |
| 7 Decatur, Illinois | 16 Mt. Vernon, Illinois |
| 8 Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park | 17 McLeansboro, Illinois |
| 9 Mount Pulaski Courthouse
<i>Mount Pulaski, Illinois</i> | 18 Ratcliff Inn
<i>Carmi, Illinois</i> |

INDIANA

- | |
|---|
| 19 Gaoga Rogers Clark Memorial
<i>Vincennes, Indiana</i> |
| 20 Indiana Territorial Capitol
<i>Vincennes, Indiana</i> |
| 21 Grouseland and Stout Print Shop
<i>Vincennes, Indiana</i> |
| 22 State Capital and home 500 Mile Speedway
<i>Indianapolis, Indiana</i> |
| 23 Angel Mounds Historical Memorial
<i>Evansville, Indiana</i> |
| 23A Lincoln Trail Farm
<i>Hawbstadt, Indiana</i> |
| 24 New Harmony, Indiana |
| 25 Lincoln National Memorial and State Park
<i>Lincoln City, Indiana</i> |
| 26 Lincoln Museum
<i>Fort Wayne, Indiana</i> |



3-STATE LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

ILLINOIS

- 1 Lincoln Trail Monument
Lincoln, Illinois
- 2 Lincoln Trail State Park, near Marshall
- 3 Lincoln-Douglas Debate Charleston, Illinois
- 4 Coles County Lincoln Site Mattoon, Illinois
- 5 Grant & 21st Illinois Springfield, Illinois
- 6 Spiller Woods State Park Decatur, Illinois
- 7 Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park Mount Pulaski, Illinois
- 8 Mount Pulaski Courthouse Mount Pulaski, Illinois
- 9 Lincoln Courthouse Lincoln, Illinois
- 10 Ann Rutledge Grave Petersburg, Illinois
- 11 New Salem State Park New Salem, Illinois
- 12 Lincoln Home & Tomb Springfield, Illinois
- 13 Old State Capitol Vandalia, Illinois
- 14 William J. Bryan Birthplace, Salem, Illinois
- 15 Mt. Vernon, Illinois McLeansboro, Illinois
- 16 Ratcliff Inn Cairo, Illinois

INDIANA

- 19 George Rogers Clark Memorial Vincennes, Indiana
- 20 Indiana Territorial Capitol Vincennes, Indiana
- 21 Greenleaf and Stout Print Shop Vincennes, Indiana
- 22 State Capitol and home of 500 Mile Speedway Indianapolis, Indiana
- 23 Angol Mound Historical Memorial Evansville, Indiana
- 24 Lincoln Trail Farm Hobbsville, Indiana
- 25 New Harmony, Indiana Lincoln National Memorial and State Park Lincoln City, Indiana
- 26 Lincoln Museum Fort Wayne, Indiana
- 27 First State Capitol Corydon, Indiana
- 28 Lincoln Pioneer Village Rockport, Indiana
- 29 Santa Claus, Indiana Howard National Steamboat Museum Jeffersonville, Indiana
- 30 Wyandotte Cave Wyandotte, Indiana
- 31 Maengrove Cave Marengo, Indiana
- 32 Cannellton, Tell City and Tabinsport, Indiana
- 33 Brown County State Park Nashville, Indiana
- 34 Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana
- 35 McCormick's Creek State Park Spencer, Indiana
- 36 Spring Mill State Park Mitchell, Indiana

KENTUCKY

- 37 Lewisport, Kentucky
- 38 Hawesville, Kentucky
- 39 Cloverport, Kentucky
- 40 Hardinsburg, Kentucky
- 41 Elizabethtown, Kentucky
- 42 Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site Hodgenville, Kentucky
- 43 Lincoln's Boyhood Home Knob Creek, Kentucky
- 44 Lincoln Homestead Springfield, Kentucky
- 45 Pioneer Memorial State Park Harrodsburg, Kentucky
- 46 Mary Todd Lincoln Home Lexington, Kentucky
- 47 Kentucky State Capitol Frankfort, Kentucky
- 48 Old State House Historical Museum Frankfort, Kentucky
- 49 Long Run Creek Farmington Louisville, Kentucky
- 50 Lake Cumberland
- 51 Surkeville, Kentucky
- 52 Mammoth Cave National Park Mammoth Cave, Kentucky
- 54 Jefferson Davis Monument Paducah, Kentucky

MATTOON

The flagpole that stood at Camp Grant in Mattoon during the Civil War. It was here that the famous general took command of his troops. The flagpole now stands in front of the U. S. Grant Motor Inn.



Make the U. S. GRANT MOTOR INN or the U. S. GRANT MOTEL your "Field Headquarters" for your tour of East Central Illinois Lincoln and Grant Heritage Country.



The U. S. Grant Motor Inn is recognized for its excellent food and service in the

HERITAGE ROOM (main dining room)

REBEL ROOM (Lounge, photo above)—late hour food in authentic Civil War decor

Meetings—Conventions—Private Parties in the

LINCOLN ROOM

LAKE SIDE ROOM

GRANT ROOM

LITTLE GIANT ROOM

AAA Central Illinois Best

Both of these fine lodging facilities feature the best in overnight accommodations, fine foods, family rates, free television and plenty of spacious parking. Completely air-conditioned.



MATTOON

MODERN LINKS TO THE LINCOLN COUNTRY



BY RAIL... THE CROSSING OF TWO OF THE NATION'S
MAIN LINE RAILROADS



BY AIR... COLES COUNTY MEMORIAL AIRPORT
—OZARK AIRLINES



Compliments of the
CENTRAL NATIONAL
BANK OF MATTOON
Mattoon, Illinois

YOU NEED A VACATION

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages



MATTOON



OLD MATTOON HOTEL AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The old Mattoon Hotel, completed in 1871 by the Dole brothers, later became The Dole House and finally the Byers Hotel. Note also at left The First National Bank building, a forerunner of the present First National Bank, Mattoon.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MATTOON

The new home of the First National Bank which was a growing institution in the days when many members of the Lincoln family still lived in Coles County. The First National Bank has been Coles County's largest financial institution since Civil War Days—a position it still holds.

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MR. LINCOLN'S FRIENDS**



SHELBYVILLE



LINCOLN'S FIRST DEBATE



Abraham Lincoln held his first debate for civil liberties on this Court House Square in Shelbyville. Matching words and wits with his close friend, Anthony Thornton of Shelbyville, Lincoln quelled the pro-segregationist crowd by speaking so long that Thornton barely had time to make an opening statement before the time had expired.

This landmark incident took place on June 15, 1856. It launched Lincoln's rise to the famous debates with Stephen A. Douglas and the Presidency during the stormy days of the War Between the States.

Lincoln and Douglas were frequent co-visitors in the home of General William F. Thornton, founder of the Illinois-Michigan Canal and noted international financier.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

SHELBYVILLE

RICH HERITAGE

Shelbyville, Illinois, located atop a bluff overlooking the Kaskaskia River, is a city aware of its rich heritage while awake to the bright promises of the future. Named after Isaac Shelby, a Revolutionary War General and later Governor of Kentucky, Shelbyville is the seat of Shelby County.

The history of Shelbyville is rich with colorful people who toiled with foresight and vision for a better future. Barnett Bone, who arrived in 1825 from Tennessee, built one of the first log cabins. In the tiny cabin public matters were discussed, the Shelbyville Methodist Church was founded, and County Court was held. Joseph Oliver came from Vandalia in 1827 when the county and city were formed. Oliver supervised the construction of the first Court House, which was built of logs in 1828, and he opened the first school in that new building.

In 1830 a winter-long snow storm killed many residents and farm stock with drifts that covered houses. In 1836 a sudden freeze took many lives as did the cholera epidemic of 1855. Fire once destroyed all but one building in an entire downtown block. When young Abraham Lincoln began his frequent visits to the Shelby County Court, friendly Kickapoo Indians were still in the area.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Forest Park. Large wooded park with swimming pool, ball diamonds, picnic tables and stoves, Chautauqua House, lagoon, and gardens.

Shelbyville Country Club. On the banks of the new Shelbyville Reservoir, this lovely 9-hole course is open weekdays to out-of-town visitors by green fee except Wednesday morning and Thursday afternoon.

Oliver Farm Machinery Plant. Visitors are invited to see the production of farm machinery in their modern plant in Shelbyville. The factory manufactures balers, pickers, mowers and other implements. Guests may visit at any time during the day on week days.

Williamsburg Hill. Southwest of Shelbyville is Williamsburg Hill, site of the first settlement in Shelby County. This large glacial deposit is covered with woods and natural beauty.

Thompson Mill Covered Bridge. This is one of the few remaining covered bridges in downstate Illinois and represents a treat to the traveler. It is located just off Route 128, south of Shelbyville.

Shelby County State Forest. Camping facilities, nature paths, and picnic facilities await the nature lover at this spot—also an enormous Sycamore tree which was a sapling when the United States won its independence. The forest is located southeast of Shelbyville.

MASSIVE SHELBYVILLE RESERVOIR

The massive Shelbyville Reservoir on the Kaskaskia River is expected to be ready for public use by the summer of 1969. With it will come the opportunity for outdoor water sports and recreation for thousands of tourists and residents. This 30-mile-long lake will have a surface of over 11,000 acres and over 110 miles of shoreline. The main dam will be adjacent to Shelbyville on the east and will be 3,025 feet long and 108 feet high. Here will be found areas for boating, fishing, swimming, and other water recreation. The primary purpose of the reservoir is to control flooding on the farmlands downriver. In addition, it will help to maintain a constant flow of water in the lower Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers for navigation. It will also provide for industrial and human water needs and for a wildlife refuge.

SPECIFICATIONS

Cost.....	\$44,000,000
Storage.....	684,000 acre feet
Surface.....	11,100 acres
Flood Surface.....	25,000 acres
Recreation Areas.....	3,200 acres
Earth Fill.....	4,600,000 cu. yds.



CHARLESTON

Charleston, near the center of the Lincoln Heritage Trail at the intersections of Routes 130, 316, 16 and U of I Trail, stands as one of the highlights of your Lincoln Lore pilgrimage. No visitor should miss the homesteads of Lincoln's father and stepmother, the place where the lawyer, Lincoln, spoke in defense of a slave holder before the bar of justice, the final resting place of Thomas Lincoln and Honest Abe's beloved stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln.



The City of Charleston provides a wealth of sites conveying the rich tradition of the Lincoln period. The city, planned in the Kentucky manner around a court house square, has been the county seat since 1831. Beyond the square, the original city burial grounds provides names and epitaphs of most of the generation who knew Lincoln well and greeted him as he walked the streets of Charleston. The graves of Dennis and Elizabeth Hanks, well known to Lincoln Students, are close to the cemetery entrance. Nearby are the Coles County Fair Grounds, site of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate of 1858 represented in the widely known portrait. The Coles County Fair is the oldest continuous county fair in Illinois.

The public square was the scene of the 1864 Charleston Riot, an armed reprisal by Copperheads of Coles and Edgar Counties against Union soldiers of the 54th Illinois Infantry. During the hail of bullets, 9 met their death and a dozen were wounded.

OTHER SITES OF MAJOR INTEREST

The Moore House, in nearby Farmington, where, on January 30, 1861, Sarah Lincoln (Abe's stepmother) last visited with her famous son before he departed for his first inauguration.

Lincoln Log Cabin State Park provides picnic grounds, recreation areas for children, rest rooms and cooking facilities.

Fox Ridge State Park. This 739 acre park was the hunting grounds of the Plankashaw Indians. The park is located south of Charleston and includes camping facilities, numerous cooking areas, a deer preserve, and an experimental lake for the study of game fish in Illinois.

For more detailed information and maps on Lincoln at Charleston, and the CHARLESTON HERITAGE TRAIL write: Charleston Heritage Trail, P. O. Box 110, Charleston, Illinois.



AT CHARLESTON FOLLOW THESE TRAIL MARKERS



ARCOLA

Located just north of Mattoon at the intersection of routes 45 and 133, Arcola is the gateway to the Kaskaskia Valley and to the only Amish settlement in Illinois. Arcola might also be called the broom corn capital of the world because of the importance of this product in its economy. Two broom manufacturers in Arcola produce almost a million brooms annually. That's a lot of sweeping! One of the world's largest broom corn brokerage houses is headquartered in Arcola.



The bearded Amish, with their quaint dress and living, farm mainly with horse-drawn equipment and own no autos and few tractors. Their settlement is a heavily visited tourist attraction.



Many varieties of intricate rock work, representing 25 years of effort, attract over 100,000 annually to Rockome Gardens. Here, the visitor enjoys a gift shop, Amish House tour, Rock shop, and Indian museum.

Located at the intersection of Routes 33 and 45, the Embassy offers tourist dining, luncheon and eating at its finest. Cocktails and bowling are available.



ARTHUR

Illinois Route 133 Tour

A well-kept, progressive community in Central Illinois, Arthur lives by its motto, "... you're a stranger only once." With a population of 2,500, the city retains a small town atmosphere along with its surging business district and modern facilities which serve a large segment of Moultrie and Douglas Counties.

Arthur was founded in 1872 at the intersection of two key railroads, and the main street is the dividing line between the two counties, giving the city a strategic location for industry, business and residential growth.

Arthur is up-to-date in every respect, yet retains the peace, quiet and charm of a rustic era from the "old folk" Amish settlement which surrounds the village and brings many tourists to the area.



At the Old Store, near Arthur, the tourist can enjoy a shopping adventure in Americana. Here is a real old-fashioned cigar store Indian, a base burner, and a Regina music box. Many gourmet food items, authentic antiques and Amish products are available at reasonable prices.



In lovely Rockome Gardens, one will see 18 different types of rock fences and hundreds of other rock designs. Here is located the Seven-Up bottle house in which 1,200 Seven-Up bottles were used to make the play house. 50 miniatures are displayed made by Arthur Martin. Buggy and train rides can be enjoyed by young and old.

FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

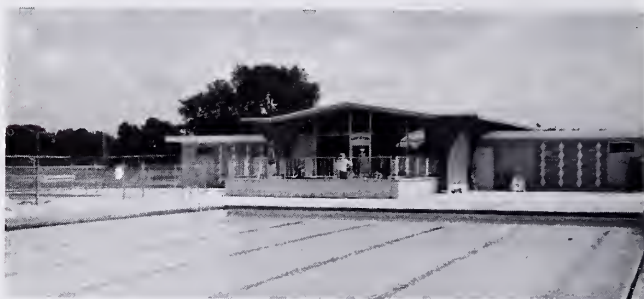


OAKLAND



There are festivals of all kinds, large and small, throughout the United States. But Oakland, Illinois, boasts the only corn-bread and bean festival, celebrated every fall when thousands gather to enjoy huge quantities of this wonderful typically American dish.

Here, in Oakland, Abraham Lincoln earned dubious distinction for losing a case, the famed Matson slave case in which Abe attempted to recover a runaway slave for his owner. Centered between Lake Oakland and the eighty acre Douglas County Lake, Oakland is located at the headwaters of the Lincoln Reservoir. It is a small city that combines big city conveniences with small town charm, friendliness and hospitality.



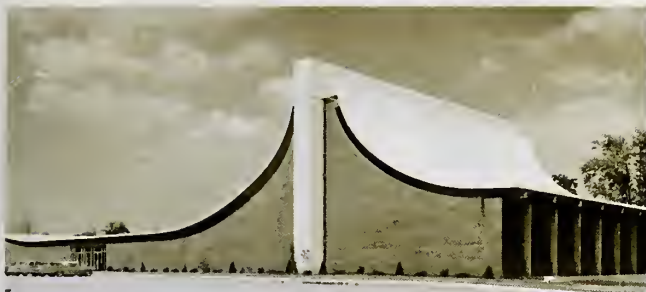
The gateway to Illinois' fabulous corn country, Oakland offers visitors a wide variety of attractions: A large swimming pool, fine library, golf course, numerous restaurants and stores all welcome tourists. The historically minded will enjoy the Berry Cemetery, dating from 1835, in which settlers and many Indians are buried.

Oakland welcomes you to enjoy real corn country hospitality.

This page sponsored by Oakland Lion's Club and Chamber of Commerce.



SULLIVAN



ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION IS USED IN THE DESIGN OF SULLIVAN'S NEW CIVIC CENTER. THE BUILDING HOUSES AN INDOOR POOL AND ACTIVITIES ROOM

Sullivan is the home of The Little Theatre-On the Square, central Illinois' only professional equity music and drama theatre. Nationally known stars of stage, screen and television are featured in plays and musicals during the months of May through October under the direction of Guy S. Little, Jr. The air-conditioned indoor theatre draws capacity audiences from a wide area.

Striking in both concept and range of services is the new Sullivan Civic Center. This modern building, completed in 1964, houses an indoor pool built to A.A.U. specifications. A second large room is available for community functions, dances, and athletic activities. Both the activity room and pool can be rented for group activities. The Civic Center is located in Wyman Park which also provides picnic facilities, ball diamonds, tennis courts, playground equipment and fishing.

More than 300 retired persons make their home at the Illinois Masonic Home located east of Sullivan on Route 121. The beautifully landscaped grounds are open, and visits are encouraged. Outdoor recreation is available at Sullivan Country Club, located south of the city. The club has a nine-hole golf course and outdoor pool. A new public nine-hole course, Timberlake, has recently opened southwest of Sullivan.

Rosemary Prinz, "Penny" of "As the World Turns" and Margaret Hamilton, shown at right, in a scene from one of the plays, are among the many favorites who have appeared at The Little Theatre-On the Square. With them is Ralph Foody of Chicago, a popular supporting player. Other stars have included Pat O'Brien, Dennis Weaver, Peter Palmer and Margaret Truman. Over 72,000 persons attended the theatre during the 1966 season.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

SPRINGFIELD

ILLINOIS' HISTORIC CAPITAL CITY INVITES YOU



Lincoln Tomb and Monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Ample parking.



Illinois' Capitol, first occupied in 1876, one of city's main attractions.



Old State Capitol, Lincoln Square, Downtown—Now being restored for rededication in 1968.



The Lincoln Home, Eighth and Jackson. Ample parking.

TO VISIT THE LAND OF LINCOLN

THINGS TO SEE!.....THINGS TO DO!

Lincoln Shrines may be reached from any of the 5 Interchanges on Interstate 55.
(Follow the green and white marker signs)

Lincoln's Home. Admission free. State operated. The only home Lincoln ever owned. Open daily and Sunday.

Old State Capitol, Lincoln Square, downtown.

Lincoln Tomb and Monument, Oak Ridge Cemetery. State operated. Admission free. Open daily and Sunday.

The Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden, Lake Springfield.

Lincoln Depot—10th & Monroe Streets where Lincoln said farewell to Springfield. Admission charge.

Abraham Lincoln Museum. Across from Lincoln Home, 421 S. 8th St. Admission charge.

Illinois State Museum, located at Spring and Edwards Streets.

The Vachel Lindsay Home Museum, 603 South Fifth Street.

The Illinois State Capitol group: The Capitol, the Centennial Building, the Supreme Court Building, the State Armory, Archives Building, State Office Building and State Museum Building.

Thomas Rees Memorial Carillon, Washington Park.

Lake Springfield. Swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing; also, ice skating, miniature golf, bowling, tennis, horseback riding and camping.

The Illinois State Fair, largest Agricultural Fair in the world. Annually in August.

Bronze Tablet Walking Tour. Lincoln Markers—Downtown Area.

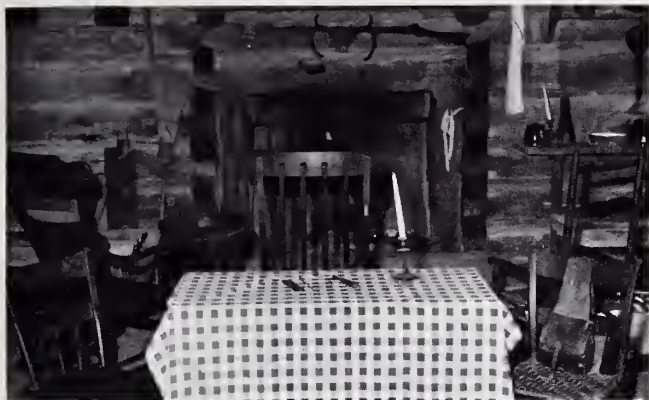
Informational Service

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

325 East Adams Street

Springfield, Illinois 62701. Tel. 525-1173

LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM



Lincoln landed in New Salem in the summer of 1831, twenty-two years old, having cut loose from his family after a bitter winter in Macon County following their migration from Indiana.

They say it was the women who influenced their husbands to get Lincoln appointed postmaster, because they'd found him trustworthy in his brief merchandising ventures.

The reconstruction of New Salem, begun in 1931, is historic in itself. Twenty-three buildings have now been completed, replicas of the original structures, furnished with authentic reproductions or relics of the time.

On top of the hill at the entrance to the village stands a nine-foot bronze statue of the young Lincoln, gift of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, in the spot where Lincoln may have taken his last look at New Salem before he rode away, on a borrowed horse, toward immortality.

The significance of the restored village is more important now than at any time during its reconstruction. For, in a world of stress and fear, it recreates vividly the way of life which helped to shape the character of the man who became for all men the undying symbol of freedom.

The Hilltop, in the State Park, at the entrance to the reconstructed village, offers to visitors a fine selection of gifts, souvenirs, novelties, postcards and books. Light refreshments, sandwiches, dairy products and soft drinks are available.

Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, affiliated with the world-famous shop in Chicago, carries a complete stock of books and related materials dealing with Abraham Lincoln, his times and American history in general. Phone Petersburg 632-2277.



FOLLOW THIS EMBLEM

thru the states which gave him to the ages

VANDALIA

Vandalia is located at the intersection of U.S. Interstate Route 70 and U.S. Route 51 and was the state capital from 1819 to 1839. Abraham Lincoln served in the House of Representatives in the existing Capitol Building, 1836-1839, and in the former Capitol Building, 1834-1836, as a member of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh General Assembly. Stephen A. Douglas met Lincoln when Douglas came to Vandalia as a member of the Tenth General Assembly, 1836-1837 (Douglas also served in the present building). The Capitol Building is open for visitors from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

Vandalia was the western terminus of the Cumberland or National Road, completed in 1838, which extended for 591 miles from Cumberland, Maryland, through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.



CAPITOL BUILDING AT VANDALIA

Madonna of the Trail—The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Old Trails Association in 1928 erected the Madonna of the Trail Memorial to the Pioneer Mothers of the Covered Wagon Days.

First Protestant Church Bell in Illinois—In the sanctuary of the First Presbyterian Church just northeast of the State House is the first church bell to call a Protestant congregation to worship in Illinois on November 5, 1830.

Present-Day Vandalia is a modern community with fine modern schools, a completely air-conditioned hospital, parks, playgrounds, municipal swimming pool, motels, hotels and restaurants. Its industries include Johnson-Stephens & Shinkle Shoe Company, manufacturers of quality ladies' shoes; Crane Packing Company, manufacturers of industrial seals; Princess Peggy, Inc., manufacturers of ladies' dresses; United Wood Heel Company; Lincoln Furniture Company, and Ralston Purina Company.

About 12 Miles East of Vandalia is the state's second largest oil-producing fields.

Two Miles North of Vandalia, on U.S. Route 51, is the Illinois State Farm, which houses 1,000 minor offenders. Part of it includes land once owned by Tom Higgins, the famous Indian fighter. A marker can be seen near the warden's residence.

New Evans Public Library, donated by one of its leading citizens, is open daily from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The library has, in its Lincoln collection, the original death mask of President Lincoln.

Churches—Vandalia has one Catholic and twelve Protestant churches.

Municipal Swimming Pool open to the public from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Admission, adults 40¢ and children 20¢.

Tennis Courts open to public in parks and playgrounds.

Public Boat Dock on Kaskaskia River available to those who have own boats.

VANDALIA



THE SUPREME COURT ROOM in the Vandalia Statehouse. Abraham Lincoln received his license to practice law in this room, September 9, 1836.

HISTORIC SITES

Bronze markers, having to do with the history of the city during the time when it was the capital of the State of Illinois, have been erected throughout the Vandalia area at fifteen historic sites.

The following sites were in operation during the time that Lincoln and Douglas served in Vandalia in the Illinois General Assembly:

Third State Capitol—This structure was the Capitol from 1836 to 1839.

Ernest Hotel—A two-story log building erected in 1819.

House of Divine Worship—The forty-five by sixty-foot, one-story structure was constructed in 1823.

McLaughlin Home—This structure served as the home for governors when the legislature was in session.

Capps Store—This was once the largest wholesale and retail outlet in Southern Illinois.

Second State Capitol—Erected in 1824, this building was torn down in 1836.

Charters Hotel—A large tavern was operated on this site until 1838.

First State Capitol—The Second and Third Illinois General Assemblies met here.

Public Printer—This site was occupied by Robert Blackwell, state printer, from 1818 until 1832.

Flacks Hotel—This structure was called the Vandalia Inn by its owner Colonel Abner Flack.

Second State Bank—The Second State Bank in Vandalia was chartered in 1835.

Vandalia Inn—This tavern house had thirteen lodging rooms and a large dining room.

Blackwell's White House—Opened in 1834, this boarding house slept 40 persons.

Cumberland Road—The Cumberland road, 80 feet wide and 591 miles long was constructed by the federal government between 1811 and 1838.



OLD STATE CEMETERY

The General Assembly authorized Governor Cole, in 1823, to convey to Vandalia one and a half acres for a state burial ground. Here four members of the State Legislature and several state officials who died while in office were buried. The monument erected by the state is in South Hill Cemetery.

In the old cemetery, two blocks south of the old capitol building, is the grave of civil war hero Colonel Lucien Greathouse who, at the age of 22, was killed at the head of this regiment at Atlanta, Georgia.

PEORIA

"Pledged to Progress"—her commerce and culture stretch through Illinois and Mid-America and through the nation to the world. In modern-day Peoria, incorporated in 1845, more than 136,650 residents in a metropolitan area of 325,300 continue the traditions of thrift and hard work established by the rugged pioneers who blazed the trails across the continent. Peoria is served by a competent Council-Manager form of government. Glen Oak Park summer concerts are held in the Amphitheatre Sundays and Wednesdays at 7:30 PM and on Thursdays starting July 4. Boating, swimming, golfing, bowling, tennis, and other recreational facilities are provided by private clubs, marinas, and in a park system rated among the nation's largest and finest for cities of this size.



THINGS TO DO AND SEE IN PEORIA:

Peoria is the third largest Park District in Illinois, covering 40 square miles. **Bradley Park;** Detweiller Park; **Detweiller Marina;** **Forest Park;** **Glen Oak Park;** Prospect at McClure (swimming pool, zoo, conservatory, rose garden, floral displays, Park District Office in the pavilion, picnic areas, baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, football field, wading pool, kiddie rides and bandstand); **Grand View Drive Parks;** **Lakeview Park,** **Lake and University** (swimming and wading pool); **Madison Golf Course;** **Newman Golf Course;** **North Moor Golf Course;** **Detweiller Golf Course;** all 18 holes. (Golf equipment can be rented at all courses.) **Robinson Park,** picnic facilities.

Cornstock Theatre, Bradley Park, Theatre-in-the-Round. Season opens June 16, closes September 10. Three dramas and two musicals will be presented.

Heart of Illinois Fair, Exposition Gardens, University and Northmoor Road. July 15-22. Agricultural displays, livestock exposition, free grandstand entertainment. Nationally known entertainers. Central Illinois Agricultural Museum.

Lakeview Center for the Arts and Sciences, University and Lake Streets. Open Tuesday through Sunday. Closed Monday. Art, History, Cultural events. Lakeview Center Planetarium, "The Theatre of the Sky" Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

Peoria Historical Society Museum, 942 Glen Oak Avenue. Restored Mansion built in 1837. Library, historical gifts. Closed Monday.

Peoria has over 150 churches, with 58 denominations represented.

Bradley University, 1502 Bradley. Opening year 1897. 4700 students. Home of famous Bradley basketball teams. Tours available—676-7611.

All tours, minimum age limit 12 years.

Caterpillar Tractor Company, earth moving center of the world. New World headquarters open 1967. Tours available in Peoria and at plant in East Peoria. Monday-Friday 10 AM and 2 PM—676-3311.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Foot of Edmund Street, World's largest distillery. Tours available. Monday-Friday, 10 AM and 2 PM—674-8241.

Keystone Steel & Wire Company, 7000 S. Adams Street, Bartonville. Tours available. Monday-Friday. Small groups admitted during day. Groups up to 120 after 4:30 PM—637-3531.

U. S. Government Agricultural Department Research Laboratory, 1815 N. University. Tours available Monday-Friday, 10:30 AM and 3 PM. 685-4011. Fort Creve Coeur State Park, Route 29, Creve Coeur.

Jubilee College & Memorial, U. S. Route 150, 15 miles NW of Peoria.



REGION FOUR



Discover a Vacationland that has everything you've dreamed of right on your doorstep . . . only hours away from Chicago, Joliet, Aurora, Rockford or Elgin. It is the heart of Illinois beginning at Ottawa, with Starved Rock State Park (1436 acres), Buffalo Rock (43 acres), Matthiessen State Park (174 acres) and stretching to Lewistown on the South where you find world famous Dickson Mounds. The area embraces ten of the most scenic counties in the state which are: La Salle, Bureau, Putnam, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Marshall, Woodford, Fulton and Tazewell. For your enjoyment the area is dotted with good boat launching sites, parks, picnic sites, trails, woods, and historical sites by the score. No matter what you or your family like, Illinois Vacationland has it . . . along the Illinois River is the finest duck hunting to be found in the country . . . skirting the farming country along Highway 80 and swinging south on 29 at Peru you drive through a rolling hilly section that extends to Peoria. Throughout this section boating, fishing, rock hunting, pheasant hunting, water skiing, or just plain loafing may be enjoyed to its fullest.

Some of the highlights to see in the central portion of the area are to be found at Princeton, where you will find the historical Red Covered Bridge, Owen Lovejoy Home and



Bureau County Historical Museum . . . in Peoria, don't miss visiting the 2700 acres of parks, Glen Oak Park Zoo, Lakeview Planetarium . . . feast your eyes on scenic splendor from the bluffs along the Illinois River, and then take another trip to Lewistown to see Dickson Mounds. From here swing north to Galesburg, there you will find Carl Sandburg's Home, the site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, Knox College, and the Historical Site Museum, Old Court House, Knoxville.

Plan a weekend of exploring historical sites, visit the recreational areas, parks, and lakes.

STATE PARKS ON TRAIL:

- A. Lincoln Trail. Good fishing. Picnicking and camping available.
- B. Fox Ridge. Picnicking and camping grounds.
- C. Lincoln Log Cabin. The furnished reconstructed cabin home of Lincoln's father and stepmother. Picnicking and camping grounds.
- D. Spitler Woods. A virgin woods and nature area extensively used for day camping.
- E. Lincoln's New Salem. Famous historic reconstruction of the village where Abraham Lincoln lived (1831-37). The cabins and shops have many original items. Picnicking and camping available.
- F. Fort Creve Coeur. Site Illinois' first French built fort. Picnicking and camping high above the Illinois River.
- G. Nauvoo. Famous Mormon and Icarian community noted for its wine and cheese. Picnicking and camping.
- H. Sid Simpson. A new boating development with a recreational area.
- J. Siloam Springs. Former health resort site of rolling hills and clear water lake noted for its smallmouth bass. Picnicking and camping.
- K. Cairo Point - Fort Defiance. Junction Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Site important Civil War fort.
- L. Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park. Location of the first Lincoln family Illinois home. Picnicking.
- M. Fort Kaskaskia State Park. A French fort site opposite the first state capital (1818), since washed away by the Mississippi River. Picnicking and camping grounds.
- N. Fort Chartres State Park. France's finest fort on continent with original powder magazine and building foundations. Rebuilt are buildings and gateway.

MEMORIALS:

- 1. Lincoln Trail Monument. This marks where the Lincoln family entered Illinois from Indiana.
- 2. Moore Home. Abraham Lincoln visited his stepmother here for the last time a few days before he left Illinois to assume the Presidency.
- 3. Mt. Pulaski Court House. Another court house where Lincoln practiced law.
- 4. Postville Court House. The reconstructed building where Lincoln practiced law on the 8th Circuit.
- 5. Lincoln Home and the Lincoln Tomb. This is the only home owned by the Lincolns and is authentically furnished. In Oak Ridge Cemetery is the world famous imposing last resting place of Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and three of their four sons. Guide service at Springfield memorials.
- 6. Vandalia State House. The former State House is being furnished as when Lincoln served here in the legislature. "Madonna of the Trail" statue on the old National Highway.
- 7. Jubilee College. On the campus is a beautiful golden limestone building with its restored chapel. There is picnicking and camping.
- 8. Fort Edwards Monument. A tall shaft on a promontory above the Mississippi River at the site of a War of 1812 frontier built by Zackary Taylor.
- 9. Shawneetown. Once important entry way into Illinois. State owns First Territorial and First State Bank building. Picnicking and camping.
- 10. David Davis Mansion (Bloomington). This two-story Victorian mansion was built in 1870 by Judge D. Davis who was an associate of Abraham Lincoln in law and politics for more than 20 years. He is often referred to as Lincoln's closest friend.
- 11. Kornthal Church. Historic Lutheran church modeled after Austrian churches.
- 12. Metamora Court House State Memorial. This fine Greek revival building was frequented by Lincoln when traveling the circuit. Restored is the court room. There is a museum.
- 13. Governor Bond State Memorial. The burial place of Illinois' first governor.
- 14. Kaskaskia State Memorial. Here in a beautiful little brick building is the "Liberty Bell of the West" which was rung lustily the night of July 4, 1778 when George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia.
- 15. Pierre Menard Home State Memorial. An excellent example of early Illinois French architecture with many original furnishings. This was first lieutenant governor's home.



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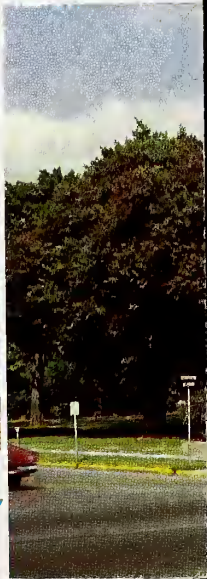
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LAND OF LINCOLN

1. New Salem village, on the Heritage Trail where Lincoln lived during his early manhood, is open the year around. Even in winter it welcomes the visitor to the Land of Lincoln. Near Petersburg.
2. The old Nauvoo House, built by Mormon Prophet Joseph Smith when Nauvoo was Illinois' largest city 1839-1846. On the Western Trail.
3. The Lincoln Home in Springfield. The only house Lincoln ever owned and where he lived until he left Illinois in 1861 to assume the presidency.
4. Ohio River pirates used this cave in "Cave in Rock Park" just south of Old Shawneetown on the Southern Trail.
5. Lincoln Log Cabin, on the Heritage Trail near Mattoon and Charleston. The Lincoln family lived here while Lincoln was in New Salem and Springfield.
6. The Lincoln Tomb in Springfield on the Heritage Trail.
7. Vandalia State House, the capitol building of Illinois before the government was moved to Springfield. In this building Lincoln first served in an elective office as an Illinois legislator.
8. Statue of the young Lincoln at New Salem State Park on the Heritage Trail.



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LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

- HERITAGE TRAIL
- SOUTHERN TRAIL
- WESTERN TRAIL
- A STATE PARKS
- 1 MEMORIALS



3



4



8

Visit THE WONDERLAND THAT IS
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
"A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE"



by C. JOE THOMAS



on the



The HERITAGE *trail*

The SOUTHERN *trail*

The WESTERN *trail*

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SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AND THE LINCOLN HERITAGE

John W. Allen — S. I. U.

Perhaps no other individual and a particular region in America are more intimately associated in people's thinking than Abraham Lincoln and Illinois. Born in Kentucky, Lincoln grew to manhood in Indiana, then came here to attain greatness and give to Illinois its designation as the "Land of Lincoln."

More than a century has passed since he left the state. Through these hundred intervening years his stature has grown. The appeal of the Lincoln story has not lessened. Rather, it has become a world story knowing no land, social, religious, or racial barriers. Excepting Christ and Apostle Paul, more has been written about him, much of it in strange languages, than about any other man that has lived. The fame he attained has not faded, nor his appeal to the common man diminished.

Accounts of incidents associated with him are eagerly sought and recorded. More interested persons are seeking out the places that knew him and are visiting them.

This folder and map are offered as guides to some of those places where Lincoln paused. They are not meant, however, solely for that purpose. They also are intended to be helpful in guiding visitors to other places with historical, scientific, scenic, and literary appeal. Along with all these are other localities that offer recreational opportunities. There also are many quiet places along the way where one may stop and simply rest.

Nature has places much of interest along that portion of the "Lincoln Heritage Trail" in Southern Illinois. There are scenic drives across the hills and woodlands of Shawnee National Forest. There are walled-in hollows and rocky ledges to clamber about and explore. There are landscapes that hint of the wide prairie.

A number of lakes and streams await those wanting to wade, fish, boat, or swim. Miles of inviting shore line, untracked fields and native woodlands challenge those who want to do a bit of personal exploring. There are pleasing camp sites for those who would do just plain sky-roofed camping.

Many interesting geological formations and fossil deposits beguile the "rock hound." Indian camp grounds are here for those who like to prowl over them and look for native artifacts. A rich and diverse plant, bird, insect, and mammal life is here for those interested in any phase of nature study.

There are sites of once important villages, now vanished. There are vestiges of other towns, reluctantly on their way to join those departed. Many deserted farmsteads tell stories to properly attuned ears.

All these are amidst a growing new industrial area and an interesting people.

SCENIC, HISTORICAL, RECREATIONAL

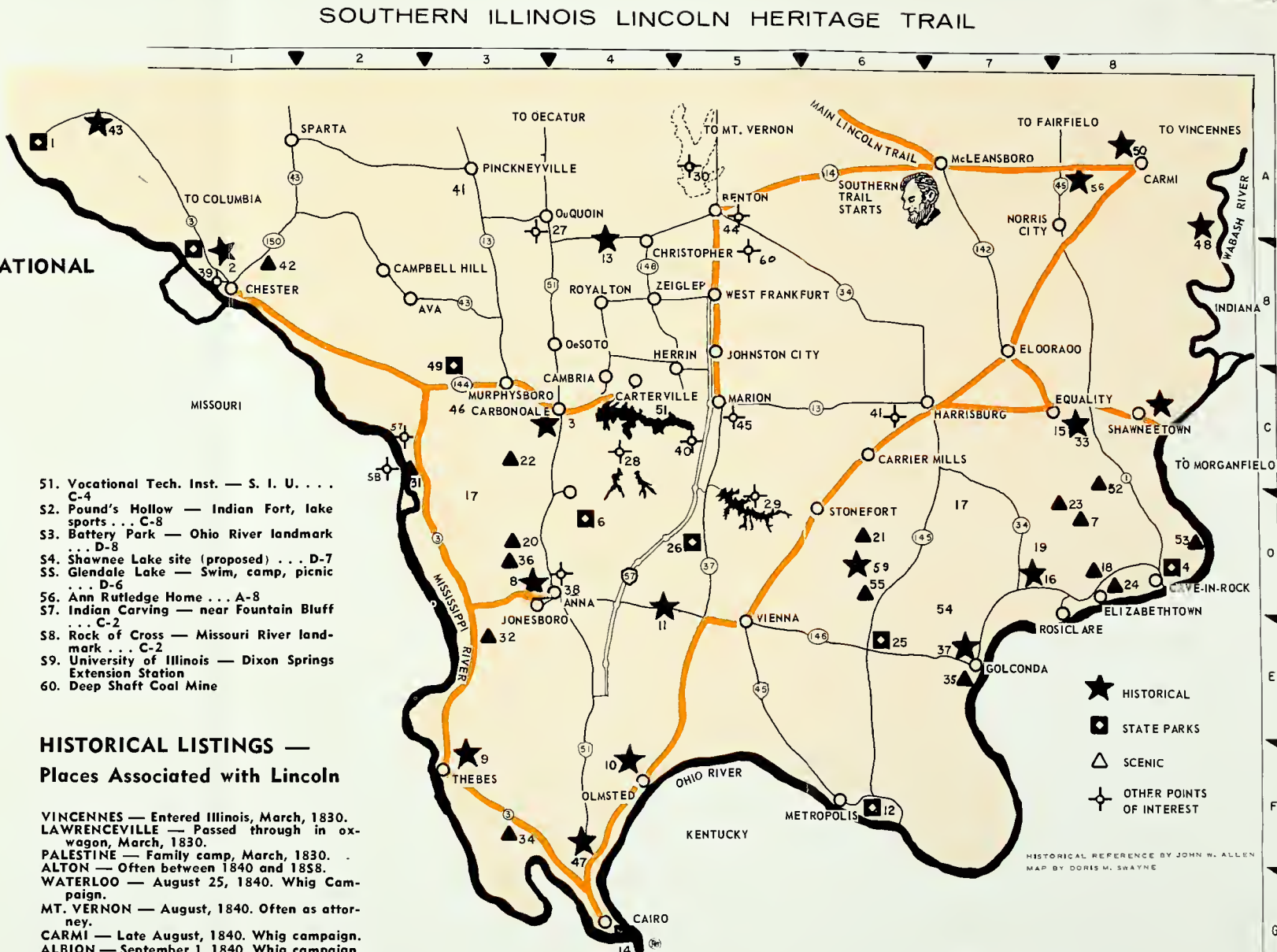
- 1. Fort de Chartres — French 1719 ... A-1
- 2. Kaskaskia — first capital ... B-1
- 3. Carbondale — So. Ill. U. — First Memorial Day ... C-3
- 4. Cave-in-Rock — River pirates' lair ... D-8
- 5. Shawneetown — Early business capital ... C-8
- 6. Giant City State Park ... D-4
- 7. Garden of Gods ... D-8
- 8. Cobden — museum ... D-3
- 9. Thebes-Ferber's "Showboat" locale ... F-3
- 10. Caledonia — (Olmstead) ... F-4
- 11. Trail of Tears — Cherokee route ... E-3-8
- 12. Fort Massac — French ... F-6
- 13. Silkwood House ... B-4
- 14. Fort Defiance — Civil War bastion ... G-4
- 15. Slave House — authentic slave quarters ... C-8
- 16. Illinois Furnace — 1837-'83 ... D-7
- 17. Shawnee National Forest ... D-3-7
- 18. Fluor Spar Mines ... D-8
- 19. Hick's Dome — volcanic ... D-7
- 20. Bald Knob — huge cross ... D-3
- 21. Bell Smith Spring — wild beauty ... D-6
- 22. Pamona Natural Bridge ... C-3
- 23. Stone Face ... D-8
- 24. Rose Hotel—operating 141 years, great river view ... D-8
- 25. Dixon Springs State Park ... E-6
- 26. Ferne Clyff State Park ... D-5
- 27. DuQuoin State Fair — Hambletonian ... A-3
- 28. Lakes — Crab Orchard, Little Grassy, Devils Kitchen, swim, fish, boats, camp, etc. ... C-4
- 29. Lake of Egypt — new, water sports ... D-5
- 30. Rend Lake — (proposed) ... A-5
- 31. Devil's Backbone — scenic, historic ... C-3
- 32. Union Co. Game Refuge ... E-3
- 33. Equality Salt Spring — Pioneer Salt Source ... C-8
- 34. Horseshoe Lake — fish, game ... F-3
- 35. Lock and Dam No. 51 — Ohio River ... E-7
- 36. Forest Nursery ... D-3
- 37. Golconda — Cherokee crossing, formerly Lusk's Ferry, Fiddler's Green, Sarahville and Corinth ... E-7
- 38. Anna — Fruit center ... D-4
- 39. Menard — Prison, hospital ... B-1
- 40. Federal Maximum Security Prison—new ... C-5
- 41. Strip Mine ... C-6
- 42. Covered Bridge — 1855 ... B-1
- 43. Prairie du Rocher — French since 1722 ... A-1
- 44. So. Ill. Forestry Hqrs. ... A-5
- 45. Veterans' Hospital ... C-5
- 46. Indian Reservation — abandoned 1830 ... C-2
- 47. Mound City — Civil War Naval H. Q. ... F-4
- 48. New Haven — Boone's Fort ... A-8
- 49. Lake Murphysboro State Park ... C-3
- 50. Carmi — Stuart House Museum ... A-8

- 51. Vocational Tech. Inst. — S. I. U. ... C-4
- 52. Pound's Hollow — Indian Fort, lake sports ... C-8
- 53. Battery Park — Ohio River landmark ... D-8
- 54. Shawnee Lake site (proposed) ... D-7
- 55. Glendale Lake — Swim, camp, picnic ... D-6
- 56. Ann Rutledge Home ... A-8
- 57. Indian Carving — near Fountain Bluff ... C-2
- 58. Rock of Cross — Missouri River landmark ... C-2
- 59. University of Illinois — Dixon Springs Extension Station
- 60. Deep Shaft Coal Mine

HISTORICAL LISTINGS — Places Associated with Lincoln

VINCENNES — Entered Illinois, March, 1830.
LAWRENCEVILLE — Passed through in ox-wagon, March, 1830.
PALESTINE — Family camp, March, 1830.
ALTON — Often between 1840 and 1858.
WATERLOO — August 25, 1840. Whig Campaign.
MT. VERNON — August, 1840. Often as attorney.
CARMi — Late August, 1840. Whig campaign.
ALBION — September 1, 1840. Whig campaign.
FAIRFIELD — Sept. 2, 1840. Whig campaign. First endorsement by Republican County Committee for presidential candidate, March 3, 1860.
SHAWNEETOWN — September 2, 1840. Several days. Later defense counsel in murder trial.
EQUALITY — Early September, 1840.
MORGANFIELD, KENTUCKY — September, 1840. Whig campaign.
OLNEY — June 2-3, 1840. Counsel, Parks vs. Mason.
VANDALIA — Served in legislature.
THEBES — Oral accounts allege court practice here.
EDWARDSVILLE — May 17, 1858, and September 13, 1858, in contest with Douglas. Several other visits.
HIGHLAND — September 11, 1858, seeking German vote.

GREENVILLE — September 13, 1858. Senatorial campaign.
JONESBORO—September 15, 1858, third Douglas debate.
CENTRAL CITY — September 16, 1858, political rally.
SALEM — June 9, 1849. September 22, 1856. Latter during political campaign.
CALEDONIA — (now Olmsted) Hiram Borden's attorney in court.
BENTON — Tradition and letters indicate appeared as attorney here.
ALTON — Duel — Planned site of Shields' duel. Not enacted.
ENFIELD — Ann Rutledge — Girlhood home of legendary sweetheart from age 5-17.



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS INCORPORATED
CARTERVILLE Phone YuS.4656

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RECREATION COUNCIL
CARBONOALE

Illinois Heritage Map.®

Illinois Related Sites in Washington, DC

*Not without thy wondrous story,
Illinois, Illinois
Can be writ the nation's glory,
Illinois, Illinois
On the record of thy years,
Abraham Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan and our tears
Illinois, Illinois
Grant and Logan, and our tears,
Illinois.*

4TH VERSE, ILLINOIS

Founded in 1854, the Illinois State Society of Washington, DC, is a volunteer-based organization dedicated to promoting the history, culture, science, technology, commerce, and social traditions of Illinois. For information about the Society and/or this map, call the Society's hotline at 703-461-3610 or visit the Society's web site at www.IllinoisStateSociety.org

Illinois Heritage Map

Illinois Related Sites in Washington, DC

Illinois State Society of Washington, DC

Founded in 1854, the Illinois State Society of Washington, DC, is a volunteer-based organization dedicated to promoting the history, culture, science, technology, commerce, and social traditions of Illinois. For information about the Society and/or this map, call the Society's hotline at 703-461-3610 or visit the Society's web site at www.IllinoisStateSociety.org

1. Washington National Cathedral with Abraham Lincoln's Springfield departure speech inscribed on an interior wall. Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, NW
2. Arlington Cemetery grave sites of General George Crook, Justice Arthur Goldberg, General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr., Robert Todd Lincoln, John Wesley Powell, Admiral Hyman Rickover, and General Philip Sheridan. Arlington, Virginia
3. Early 20th century home of Robert Sanderson and Katharine Medill McCormick, now the Brazilian ambassador's residence. 3000 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, at Whitehaven
4. Home of Robert Todd Lincoln, 1914-26, now a private residence. 3014 N Street, NW, in Georgetown
5. Statue of General Philip H. Sheridan, who in the 1870s was stationed in Chicago. Sheridan Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and 23rd Street, NW
6. Lincoln Memorial, a temple setting for one of the world's best known statues. West Potomac Park adjacent to Arlington Memorial Bridge
7. Control tower and main terminal of Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, designed by University of Illinois-trained architect Cesar Pelli.
8. Early 20th century home of Robert W. and Eleanor Medill Patterson, now the Washington Club. 15 Dupont Circle, NW
9. Statue of "Abe Lincoln, Rail Joiner" in a courtyard of the Department of the Interior Building. C Street, NW, between 18th and 19th Streets
10. Statue of General John A. Rawlins, Grant's Civil War aide-de-camp. Rawlins Park at 18th and E Streets, NW
11. "Illinois Room" in the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum. 1776 D Street, NW
12. White House, home to Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln (1861-65), Ulysses and Julia Dent Grant (1869-77), Betty Ford (1974-77), Ronald and Nancy Davis Reagan (1981-89), and Hillary Rodham Clinton (1993-2001). 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
13. Early 20th century home of Franklin MacVeagh, President Taft's Secretary of the Treasury, now the Mexican Cultural Institute. 2829 16th Street, NW
14. Southern Building, Beaux-Arts office building by architect Daniel Burnham. 1425 H Street, NW
15. Yates Federal Building, named in honor of Congressman Sidney R. Yates (1949-63, 1965-99). 16th Street and Independence Avenue, NW
16. 1879 Jacksonville bandstand. 14th Street side of the Smithsonian's American History Museum
17. New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Abraham Lincoln's preference among Washington churches. 1313 New York Avenue, NW
18. Statue of General John A. Logan, Civil War General and later U.S. Senator. Logan Circle, Vermont Avenue at 13th and P Streets, NW
19. Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center. 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
20. Lincoln Theatre, restored movie house now a theater for the performing arts in what once was Washington's most notable African American neighborhood. 1215 U Street, NW
21. Washington Metro subway system, designed by architect Harry Weese.
22. Petersen House, where Abraham Lincoln died on April 15, 1865. 516 10th Street, NW
23. Ford's Theatre, where Abraham Lincoln was shot, now a National Park Service-maintained museum as well as a theater for the performing arts. Barrington sculptor Carl Toppo's oversized Lincoln head is at the back of the Dress Circle. 511 10th Street, NW
24. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Washington's main public library, by architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. 9th and G Streets, NW
25. National Portrait Gallery, site of Abraham Lincoln's second Inaugural Ball. 8th and F Streets, NW
26. Dr. Benjamin E. Stephenson Grand Army of the Republic Memorial, a tribute not only to the founder of the Civil War veterans' association, but also to the GAR itself. 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
27. Arena Stage/Kreeger Theatre, designed by architect Harry Weese. 1101 6th Street, SW
28. Statue of a shirtless, barefoot Abraham Lincoln in the lobby of the Recorder of Deeds Building. 515 D Street, NW
29. Illinois Avenue (between Rock Creek Church Road, NW, and Georgia Avenue, NW)
30. Statue of Abraham Lincoln, the city's first public monument to the slain president. D Street between 4th and 5th Streets, NW, in Judiciary Square
31. Anderson cottage, Abraham Lincoln's summer White House, on the grounds of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. Eagle Gate entrance at Upshur Street and Rock Creek Church Road, NW
32. Mausoleum of John A. and Mary S. Logyn, next to which is a plaque with Logan's 1868 GAR general order establishing Memorial Day. U.S. National Cemetery off Harewood Road to the north of the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home
33. Grant Memorial, Washington's most dramatic Civil War monument. East end of the Mall, at the base of the Capitol
34. United States Capitol with busts and statues of Speaker Joseph "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Ulysses Grant, Abraham Lincoln, General James Shields, Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, and Frances Willard. Capitol Hill
35. United States Post Office by architect Daniel Burnham. 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
36. Union Station by architect Daniel Burnham. Columbus Circle at Massachusetts Avenue and 1st Street, NE
37. Columbus Fountain by architect Daniel Burnham and sculptor Lorado Taft in front of Union Station
38. Cannon House Office Building, named in honor of House of Representatives Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (1903-11). Independence and New Jersey Avenues, SE
39. Dirksen Senate Office Building, named in honor of Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (1959-69). Constitution Avenue and 1st Street, NE
40. United States Supreme Court with a bust in the lobby of Chief Justice Melville Fuller (1888-1910). 1st Street and East Capitol, NE
41. Emancipation Monument, erected through funds contributed by former slaves, with statues of Abraham Lincoln and a kneeling freedman. Lincoln Park at 17th Street and East Capitol

Illinois Heritage Map

Illinois Related Sites in Washington, DC

*Not without thy wondrous story,
Illinois, Illinois
Can be writ the nation's glory,
Illinois, Illinois
On the record of thy years,
Abraham Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan and our tears,
Illinois, Illinois
Grant and Logan, and our tears,
Illinois.*

4TH VERSE, ILLINOIS

Founded in 1854, the Illinois State Society of Washington, DC, is a volunteer-based organization dedicated to promoting the history, culture, science, technology, commerce, and social traditions of Illinois. For information about the Society and/or this map, call the Society's hotline at 703-461-3610 or visit the Society's web site at www.IllinoisStateSociety.org

Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and John A. "Black Jack" Logan all made major contributions to American political and military history. Their accomplishments, and those of other sons and daughters of Illinois, are associated with sites in Washington, DC. Some individuals, like John Wesley Powell, explorer of the American West, and Admiral Hyman Rickover, father of the nuclear U.S. Navy, are buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Others, including Woman's Christian Temperance Union president Frances Willard, are commemorated in art forms in the U.S. Capitol. The grandeur of the early 20th century homes of Katharine Medill McCormick and Eleanor Medill Patterson, daughters of Chicago Tribune editor Joseph Medill, suggests the importance these women once played in Washington social life.

Illinois architects, too, have made a major impact on the District of Columbia, from Daniel Burnham, chairman of the McMillan Commission that updated the original plan for the capital, to Harry Weese, the architect responsible for the region's Metro subway stations, and Cesar Pelli, architect of the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport's main terminal. Burnham also designed Union Station and with sculptor Lorado Taft created the Columbus fountain honoring the District's namesake.

That two of the six main Congressional office buildings are named for Illinois legislators, U.S. Senator Everett Dirksen and U.S. Representative Joseph "Uncle Joe" Cannon, is indicative of the stature these men achieved in their colleagues' estimation. Similarly, the International Trade Center building—not to mention the city's airport—is named in honor of Ronald Reagan, the state's most recent presidential incumbent.

The historical figures recognized at map sites had varying relationships with Illinois. Robert Todd Lincoln and Betty Ford were among the state's native-born citizens who lived for a time in Washington. Others, including Irish-born James Shields (the only individual to serve as a U.S. Senator from three different states), Polish Jewish-born Hyman Rickover, and German-born Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, came to Illinois from foreign lands. Some spent parts of their careers in Illinois. This explains the inclusion of Generals Philip Sheridan and George Crook, both of whom as Army commanders in Chicago directed military operations against Indians in the West. Likewise, Air Force General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr., (America's first African American four-star general) served with the Military Airlift Command at Scott Air Force Base near Belleville.

My hope is that this map will be used to gain a fuller appreciation of both Illinois and American history. Special thanks go to graphics designer Janice Sterling and to Rand McNally which underwrote the map's production costs.

Rod Ross
Historian, Illinois State Society
September 2000

Lincoln in Washington



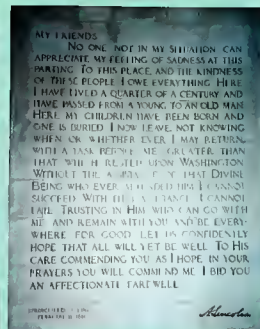
Emancipation Monument in Lincoln Park



Anderson Cottage at the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home
Lincoln's Summer White House



Lincoln Memorial



Lincoln 1861 Springfield departure speech in the Washington National Cathedral



Interior Department courtyard

Judiciary Square



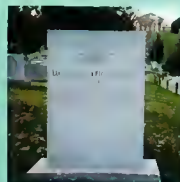
Ford's Theatre

U.S. Capitol

Arlington Cemetery



Robert Todd Lincoln (1843-1926), Mary Harlan Lincoln (1846-1937)
Section 31, Lot 13, Grid Y-38



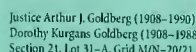
Air Force General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. (1920-1978)
Section 2, Lot 4968-B, Grid V-33



Admiral Hyman G. Rickover (1900-1986) Section 5, Lot 7000,
Grid VW-36



General George Crook (1830-1890)
Section 2, Lot 974, Grid S-32



Justice Arthur J. Goldberg (1908-1990)
Dorothy Kurgans Goldberg (1908-1988)
Section 21, Lot 31-A, Grid M/N-20/21



General Philip H. Sheridan (1831-1888)
Section 2, Lot S-1, Grid ST-33/34



John Wesley Powell (1834-1902)
Section 1, Lot 408, Grid L-35

Grant Memorial



Grant Memorial



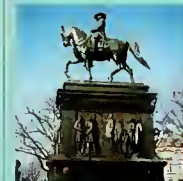
Cavalry



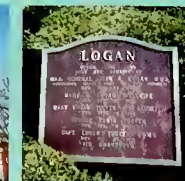
Artillery

General Ulysses S. Grant

Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and Monuments



Logan Monument



John A. Logan (1826-86)
Mary S. Logan (1838-1923)



Logan Mausoleum



Rawlins Monument



GAR Memorial

Capitol Busts and Statues



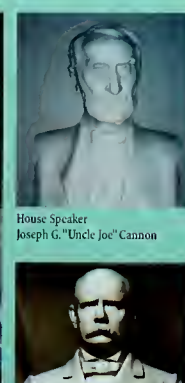
Abraham Lincoln



Gen. James Shields
Ulysses S. Grant



Frances Willard



House Speaker Joseph G. "Uncle Joe" Cannon
Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson

Architects and Architecture



Southern Building,
designed by Daniel Burnham



United States Post Office,
designed by Daniel Burnham



Columbus Fountain
Lorado Taft

Union Station
Daniel Burnham



Martin Luther King Jr. Library, designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe



Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, designed by Cesar Pelli



Metro Station, designed by Harry Weese



Arena Stage/Kreeger Theatre, designed by Harry Weese

Named Buildings



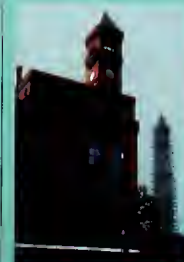
Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center



Dirksen Senate Office Building



Cannon House Office Building



Yates Federal Building



Lincoln Theatre
1879 Jacksonville bandstand

Notable Buildings



Franklin MacVeagh's House, now the Mexican Cultural Institute



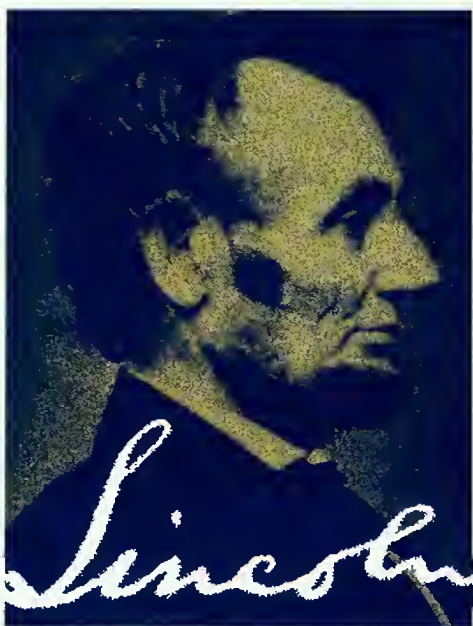
McCormick House, now the Brazilian ambassador's residence



Patterson House, now the Washington Club

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky.

My father was a pioneer in Virginia. He had a large family. I was the eighth child. My mother died when I was ten. I lived with my father and brothers until I was twenty. I then came to Illinois. My father had a farm in Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. At twenty one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois—Macon County. Then I got to New Salem. (at that time in



Heritage Trail

KENTUCKY INDIANA ILLINOIS



This map is for visual reference only. All roads are not indicated.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS

KENTUCKY

A. The Lincoln Museum.

Features a striking bronze statue of Lincoln and life-size wax figures. 66 Lincoln Square, Hodgenville. (502) 358-3163.

B. Mordecai Lincoln House.

Home of Thomas Lincoln's brother, Mordecai. KY 528 across from the Lincoln Homestead State Park. (606) 336-7451.

C. Washington County Courthouse.

Oldest Kentucky Courthouse in continuous use. Houses marriage bond of Lincoln's parents. Springfield Public Square—Main Street at Lincoln Park Road. (606) 336-5425.

D. Old Fort Harrod State Park.

Enshrined within the Lincoln Marriage Temple is a log cabin where Lincoln's parents were thought to have wed, moved here from its original site. Visit the Matheny-Taylor House to see an autographed law book Lincoln used. US 127, Harrodsburg. (606) 734-3314.

E. Mary Todd Lincoln House.

The future wife of a president lived here from age 14-21. Today, personal items from the Todd and Lincoln families are on display. 578 West Main Street, Lexington. (606) 233-9999.

F. Farmington.

Home of Lincoln's most intimate friend and trusted confidant, Joshua Fry Speed. Lincoln once spent six weeks here as a guest. 3033 Bardstown Road, Louisville. (502) 452-9920.

G. The Lincoln Homestead State Park.

Recalls the days of Lincoln's parents at three sites: the Lincoln Cabin, Francis Berry House, and the Blacksmith Shop. Five miles north of Springfield, off US 150, via KY 528 to KY 438. From the Bluegrass Parkway take exit 34 and go south on KY 528. (606) 336-7461.

INDIANA

H. Colonel William Jones State Historic Site

Home of Indiana politician and Union Army soldier who once employed Lincoln in his store. Jones, probably one of Lincoln's earliest political influences, was a Whig representative to the State Legislature Old Booneville-Corydon Road. Gentryville. (812) 937-2802. I-64 to US 231. Go south to SR 162. Head east 3 miles to flashing light. Turn right (south). Go approx. 2 miles.

I. Lincoln State Park.

The area where Lincoln grew up now offers camping, hiking, fishing, boating, family cabins and more. The park also maintains more than 11 miles of easy wooded trails. Box 216, Lincoln City. (812) 937-4710. I-64 to US 231. Go south to SR 162 East. Follow signs.

J. Young Abe Lincoln Outdoor Drama.

This summertime musical performance re-creates the life of the 16th president

from age seven to 21. Performances take place at the rustic Lincoln Amphitheatre, set amongst the hills of Lincoln State Park. Visitors can also enjoy a railsplitter supper. (800) 264-4223. I-64 to US 231. Go south to SR 162. Head east to Lincoln State Park.

K. John Hay Center & Birthplace.

The home of John Hay, who served as private secretary to President Lincoln, ambassador to England, and Secretary of State to Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. Now part of a historical area that includes a museum and a pioneer village. 307 East Market St., Salem. (812) 883-6495. From I-65 take SR 160 west. From I-64 take SR 135 north.

ILLINOIS

L. Lincoln Trail Memorial.

Marks the location where Abraham Lincoln and his family crossed the Wabash River from Indiana to Illinois. (217) 785-1584 or Historic Sites in Springfield. (217) 492-4150. SR 50 approx. 11 miles east of Lawrenceville.

M. Vandalia Statehouse State Historic Site.

Restoration of the fourth building to serve as the capitol of Illinois. Lincoln met here as a member of the House of Representatives. 315 West Gallatin, Vandalia. (618) 283-1161.

N. Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site.

An 86-acre living history farm re-creates rural life in Illinois during the 1840's. R #1, Box 172A, Lerna. (217) 345-6489. 8 miles south of Charleston.

O. Mt. Pulaski Courthouse State Historic Site.

One of the courthouses where Lincoln practiced law. The restored building features county offices, and a restored courtroom, jury room and judge's chamber. City Square, Mt. Pulaski. (217) 792-3919.

P. Postville Courthouse State Historic Site.

A reconstruction of another courthouse where Lincoln practiced law while he rode the Eighth Judicial Circuit. This site features a courtroom and office furnished to the period. 914 5th Street, Box 355, Lincoln. (217) 732-8930.

Q. David Davis Mansion State Historic Site.

Home of Lincoln's friend, political ally, unofficial campaign manager, and Supreme Court Justice. 1000 East Monroe, Bloomington. (309) 828-1084.

R. Metamora Courthouse State Historic Site.

Restoration of 1845 courthouse featuring historical exhibits and a restored courtroom. 113 East Partridge, Metamora. (309) 367-4470.

S. Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site.

This monument features a bust of Lincoln said to bring good luck to visitors who rub its nose. Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield. (217) 782-2717. 2 blocks north of North Grand West at Monument Avenue.

The Lincoln Heritage Trail

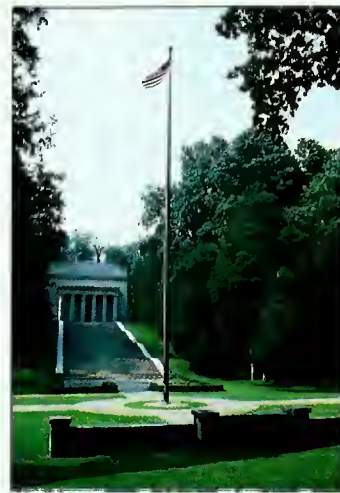
"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County Kentucky. My parents were born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name Hanks..."

"My father removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came in the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. Then I grew up."

"At twenty one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois—Macon County. Then I got to New-Salem, (at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County), where I remained a year as a sort of Clerk in a store. Then came the Black-Hawk war; and I was elected a Captain of Volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since."

Quotes taken from "Not Much of Me" Lincoln's "Autobiography," age 50 [December 20, 1859]

Hodgenville Kentucky



THE ACTUAL LOG CABIN WHERE LINCOLN WAS BORN IS ENSHRINED IN THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

Like many great men, Abraham Lincoln began life in a humble birthplace. But while each passing year gives us new perspective and new insight into America's 16th president, the tiny cabin where he was born remains virtually unchanged. Today, the place where Lincoln began life February 12, 1809 is enshrined in a granite temple at the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. Fifty-six steps, one for each year of Lincoln's life, lead up to the entrance to the building. Before the cabin was placed in the temple, however, it was a traveling exhibit—making appearances in such places as the Nashville Centennial in 1897 and the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901.

Near the Memorial Building is a natural feature dating from the time of Lincoln's birth: the Sinking Spring. In addition, the nearby Visitors' Center depicts the early environment of Abraham Lincoln in pioneer America through exhibits and an audio-visual production.

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Hodgenville, Kentucky 42748. (502) 358-3874. 3 miles south of Hodgenville on US 31E.

Knob Creek Kentucky

"My earliest recollection...is of the Knob Creek place," President Abraham Lincoln recalled in 1860. Today, you can visit the site where the Thomas Lincoln family, including young Abraham, resided from 1811 through 1816.

On the site where the Thomas Lincoln family lived is a replicated log cabin made of material from another cabin, this one erected in 1800 and moved from an adjacent farm in 1931. Highly typical of this era, the cabin consists of log construction with a prominent chimney of log and mud.

The 1800 cabin was once the home of the Gollaher family whose young son, Austin, was Abraham's playmate. In fact, Austin once saved the future president from drowning in the swollen Knob Creek.

In December of 1816, due to faulty land titles and ensuing disputes, the Lincolns left Kentucky for Indiana.



A REPLICATED LOG CABIN RE-CREATES THE CRAMPED SPACE AND SPARE FURNISHINGS OF LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD HOME AT KNOB CREEK.

Lincoln Boyhood Home—Knob Creek, Hodgenville, Kentucky 42748. (502) 549-3741. 6 miles east of Hodgenville on US 31E.

Lincoln City_{Indiana}



THE LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL FEATURES AN 1800'S-ERA WORKING FARM.

Abraham Lincoln grew from boy to man in the rugged wilderness of southern Indiana. In December of 1816, Thomas Lincoln brought his family, including seven-year-

old Abe, to the nineteenth state.

Eventually, the family settled on the site that now serves as the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. Here, a working farm depicts a typical Indiana farm of the era. In addition, a trail of 12 stones leads visitors from the Cabin Site Memorial to the burial site of Abe's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Each stone comes from a structure that was part of Lincoln's life, such as the store where he worked as a teenager and the cottage in Washington, D.C. where he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.

Although educational opportunities were limited in Lincoln's frontier home, the industrious boy learned all he could. In his eleventh year, he attended his first Indiana school, where the teacher loaned him "Life in Washington," a book that had a profound effect on the future president. Lincoln also read, he later said, all the books he could lay his hands on within 30 miles of his Indiana home.

The Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. Lincoln City, Indiana, 47552. (812) 937-4541. I-64 to US 231 south, through Dale, to SR 162 east.

New Salem_{Illinois}

In 1831, Abraham Lincoln settled into the tiny log-cabin village of New Salem in the place that's now Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site. He was 22 years old and had recently moved from his father's household. Lincoln lived at New Salem for six years, supporting himself by doing odd jobs, keeping store, serving as village postmaster and working as deputy county surveyor. He also continued his education here, studying grammar with the local schoolmaster and reading law books borrowed from a Springfield attorney.

While in New Salem, Lincoln began his political career, earning a spot in the state legislature. Today, Lincoln's New Salem is a state-owned historic site covering approximately 700 acres. Its centerpiece is a reconstruction of the log-cabin village that Lincoln knew. Reconstructed New Salem features 23 log buildings erected in the 1930's and 1940's by the State of Illinois, assisted by the Civilian Conservation Corps. There are homes, workshops, stores, a carding mill, and a combination saw and grist mill.



A WORKING, LOG-CABIN VILLAGE WITH 23 HOMES AND SHOPS AWAITS VISITORS TO LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM STATE HISTORIC SITE.

Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site. R #1, Box 244-A, Petersburg, Illinois 62675. (217) 632-4000. SR 97, 20 miles northwest of Springfield, or 2 miles south of Petersburg.

Springfield_{Illinois}

In Illinois' capital city, Lincoln lived, worked and continued to develop the ideals for which he's remembered. Today, the Lincoln Home National Historic Site preserves those memories on four city blocks. The site's



THE ONLY HOME LINCOLN OWNED IS METICULOUSLY PRESERVED AT THE LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

centerpiece is the only home ever owned by Abraham Lincoln. Erected in 1839, the house was purchased by Lincoln in 1844 shortly after the birth of his first son, Robert. The Lincoln family lived there for 17 years, until their departure for Washington in 1861. A tour of the meticulously preserved home offers a glimpse into the way the great man lived. A short walk away are the Lincoln-Herdon Law Offices, where he practiced law until he left town as president-elect.

The four-block memorial also includes a stop at the Great Western Railroad Depot, the station from which Lincoln departed for Washington, and the Old State Capitol State Historic Site. Here, Lincoln gave the famous "House Divided" speech in 1858. In this same building, the president's body lay in state after his assassination. A Visitor Center with an orientation film, bookstore and information services is located at the entrance to the site.

The Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Contact Superintendent, 413 South Eighth Street, Springfield, Illinois 62701. (217) 492-4150 or TDD (217) 492-4244. Old State Capitol State Historic Site and Lincoln-Herdon Law Offices, Old State Capitol Plaza, 6th and Adams, Springfield, Illinois 62701. Old State Capitol, (217) 785-7960. Lincoln-Herdon Law Offices, (217) 785-7289.

The Lincoln Heritage Trail

It's been said that to truly understand someone, you must walk a mile in his shoes. The Lincoln Heritage Trail allows travelers to gain a greater understanding of one of the nation's most revered presidents by tracing his life from his modest birthplace in Kentucky, to his frontier youth in Indiana, to his early successes as a country lawyer in Illinois. The Lincoln Heritage Trail takes you through the national park properties and state historic sites that mark the places where Lincoln lived, studied, played and worked. Travel the Lincoln Heritage Trail to follow the path of the great man.

*This brochure is produced by the
Indiana Tourism Development Division,
Kentucky Department of Travel Development,
and the Illinois Bureau of Tourism.
Funding is generously provided by
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.*

For additional travel information call:

KENTUCKY **INDIANA** **ILLINOIS**
1-800-225-TRIP 1-800-289-6646 1-800-223-0121

Front Cover: Historians know that Lincoln's autograph usually read "A. Lincoln."
This logo design incorporates his surname only - in his own hand - beneath the
distinguished profile.

An Invitation From

LINCOLN LIFE

Nearly a century ago, Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, gave our company's founders permission to use his father's name and likeness. Living up to Lincoln's high standards — honesty, integrity, compassion — has helped us become one of America's largest insurance and financial services companies.

Since 1905, we've honored the values of our historical namesake. In 1928, we established The Lincoln Museum in downtown Fort Wayne, Indiana. Today it houses the largest private collection of Lincolniana. Thousands of visitors annually enjoy this inspiring and comprehensive tribute to our 16th president.

Another milestone will be reached in late September 1995, when The Lincoln Museum moves to an all-new, 30,000 square-foot facility in downtown Fort Wayne — destined to become the world's preeminent salute to Abraham Lincoln. The new location will triple the available museum space.

A visit to The Lincoln Museum is a memorable journey through Lincoln's life, a life that continues to enrich us all. Join us at The Lincoln Museum. Learn from it. Be inspired by it.



*The Lincoln Museum
200 E. Berry St. (after September 1995), P.O. Box 7838
Fort Wayne, IN 46802-7838
(219) 455-3864*

Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. is a part of Lincoln National Corporation.

14

ENJOY

illinois

TRIPS



DIVISION OF TOURISM

ILLINOIS

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
AND ECONOMIC**

DEVELOPMENT

OTTO KERNER
Governor

GENE GRAVES
Director

TRIP 1

- See the latest in college halls
- Visit 2 great state parks
- Look into the Emerald Pool
- See the jail Dillinger broke
- Salute a town that refused to die

ARCHER AVENUE, built over a century ago on the banks of the original Chicago ship canal, is the first leg of a one-day motor tour that will introduce a ghost town that wouldn't die, a foreign tourist center, and the main campus of the University of Illinois.

START. State and Madison Streets is the starting point for this tour to the past and back. Drive south to the Eisenhower Expressway, turn west to the Dan Ryan Expressway (Int. 94), then south to the Stevenson Expressway (Int. 55) and follow it to Route 53, turning south to...

40m. JOLIET, the home of the Illinois State Penitentiary. Continue south on Route 53 to Wilmington, a town of quaint shops and homes. Take Route 102 southeast, over the original concrete strip to...

72m. KANKAKEE RIVER STATE PARK. The park starts at Rock Creek, where a stone marker denotes the site of Rockville Village in 1836. Attractions include ROCK CREEK CANYON, miniature rapids, foot trails, odd rock formations, and the site of a Potawatomi village. Take U.S. 45 south from Kankakee, through the grain elevator towns of Onarga, Buckley, Loda, Paxton and Ludlow, to...

142m. RANTOUL, a city of churches, and the sprawling CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE. Named after Octave Chanute, Chicago inventor

who developed airplane construction principles, the field was opened in 1917. Today it's called the University of the Jet Age. It graduates 25,000 Air Force technicians yearly. Follow U.S. 45.

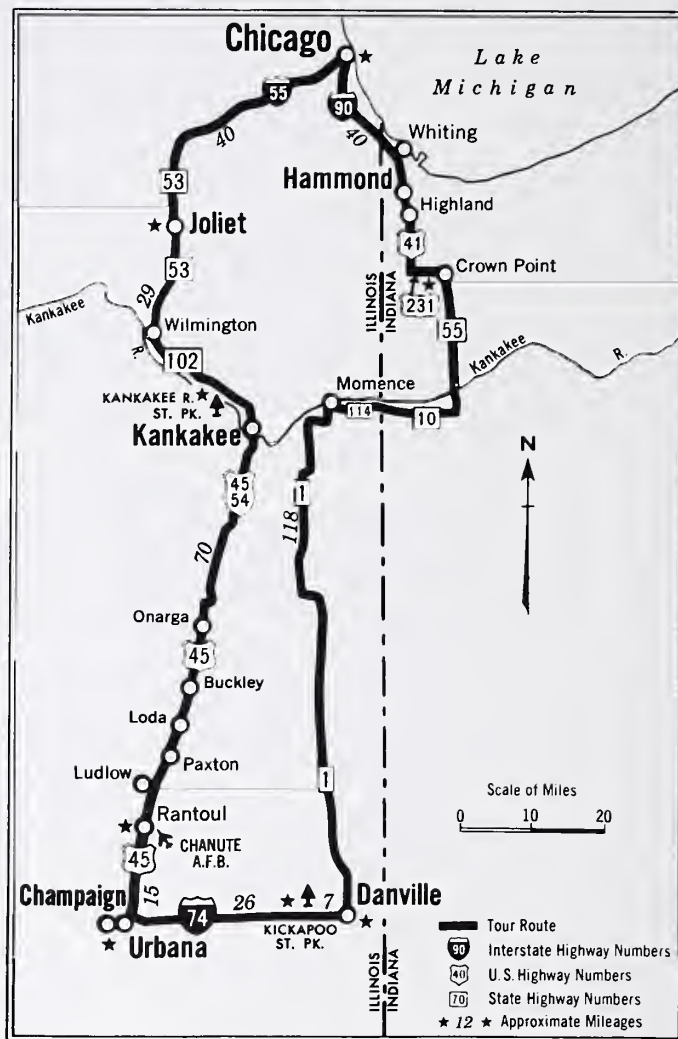
157m. URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, the main campus of the University of Illinois, was founded under a land grant act signed by President Lincoln. The campus reveals a mixture of old red brick buildings and modern structures of tile and glass such as the new assembly hall. Originally established as the Illinois Industrial College, it is now devoted to liberal arts and the professions. Now take Interstate 74 east to...

183m. KICKAPOO STATE PARK, a depleted strip mining area that has been converted into a 2,000-acre playground area. You may visit the Emerald Pool and picnic nearby. There are also more than 100 small lakes stocked with fish. Continue on Int. 74 and U.S. 150 to...

190m. DANVILLE. As early as 1706 this city was a resting place for the French, traveling from Detroit to Kaskaskia. The Kickapoos had a nearby camp on the Vermilion River. The city was chartered in 1827 on the site of the Indian village of Piankeshaw the junction of a number of trails.

The town was given luster by a tall cigar-smoking politician, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who served in Congress for half a century. The tallest structure in town, the 12-story bank building, is on the site where Abraham Lincoln and Ward H. Lamont had their law office in 1850. The DR. WILLIAM FITHIAN HOME at Gilbert and LaFayette, where Lincoln stayed and delivered an address in 1858, now houses the county museum.

Coal was discovered here in 1850 and Danville became the top coal-producing area in Illinois. A century later the mines gave out, leaving thousands jobless, and Danville was in danger of becoming a ghost town. But a foundation was formed to lure new industry, and today there are 149 plants with 16,029 employees.



Route 1 north from Danville is the original Hubbard trail, also known as the VINCENNES TRACE. It was laid out in 1822 by a Chicago trader named Gurdon S. Hubbard to connect trading posts of the American Fur Co. One of the original milestones still stands beside the road about 25 miles north of town. Leave the trail at Momence, taking Route 114 east, which becomes Indiana Route 10, along the Kankakee River, to Indiana 55, and snake north to...

309m. CROWN POINT. This county seat became a foreign tourist center after a group of French pharmacists, searching for the "typical

American small town" decided this was it. Here also is the "escape-proof" jail from which desperado John Dillinger broke out on March 3, 1934.

Take U.S. 231 west to the junction with U.S. 41, turn north and follow U.S. 41 and Chicago Skyway markers, boarding the Skyway (Int. 90) to...

349m. CHICAGO.



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TRIP 2

No charge or obligation. This Illinois River 'shunpike' tour is a sample of what you'll get.

OLDER roads have peculiar attractions. They take you closer to the countryside. They let you travel at a sightseeing pace. And some "old road" trips can be so arranged that you're always close to the expressways in case you want a faster route home.

Here's just such a trip. It follows the Illinois waterway downstream from Lake Michigan, on the route of the Indians, the earliest explorers, and the first settlers.

START. Go south on Dan Ryan Expressway from the junction of Eisenhower and Kennedy Expressways and along the interchange ramp marked Int. 55 into the Stevenson Expressway, built for the most part in the bed of the abandoned Illinois-Michigan Canal. The canal was opened in 1838 to link Chicago with the Mississippi Valley.

When the highway leaves the old Illinois-Michigan Canal bed and crosses to the Ship Canal, it passes a part of the old portage between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, where Indians could drag their canoes when the swamp grass was wet. Joliet, the French explorer, crossed this divide in 1673. A decade later La Salle noted in his journey the possibility of a canal here. When you reach Route 83, turn south, and drive about 5 miles to Archer Avenue (Route 171) and continue into...

33m. LOCKPORT. Here a lock in the Ship Canal has a lift of 41 feet. It controls the flow of water from Lake Michigan. The town of

7,560 has been a port for more than a century. Cross the waterway, and take Route 53 to...

39m. JOLIET. Most people believe this city was named for Joliet, the explorer, but some historians say it was originally named for Juliet, the Shakespearean heroine. The Ship Canal, between concrete walls through the center of Joliet, is higher than the streets at the south end of the business district. The water is backed up by the BRANDON ROAD LOCKS. Go west on U.S. 6 to...

50m. CHANNAHON PARKWAY STATE PARK. In a wooded picnic area, you may examine a pair of inoperative locks in the I-M Canal, designed to enable barges to cross the DuPage River above its merger with the Des Plaines River. Shortly thereafter, the Des Plaines joins the Kankakee to become the Illinois River. At this second confluence is the Dresden atomic power plant. Follow U.S. 6 to...

62m. MORRIS. At a waterfront picnic area with a boat launching ramp, you may see a diesel tug pushing a string of barges upstream. On the west side of town is GEBHARD WOODS, a 30-acre state park snuggling under the towpath of the I-M Canal. Continuing west on old U.S. 6, you pass through a picturesque old river town...

75m. SENECA. Seneca straddles the I-M Canal at the base of high bluffs. A century ago it was an active sawmill town. Next is Mar-

seilles (across the Illinois River from Illini State Park) and then...

88m. OTTAWA. This town was the scene of a Lincoln-Douglas debate marked by a tablet in WASHINGTON PARK. Cross the Illinois River and follow Route 71 west to STARVED ROCK STATE PARK, 1,436 rugged acres where LaSalle built Fort St. Louis in 1682, on a bluff 125 feet above the water. Return now to the north side of the river at...

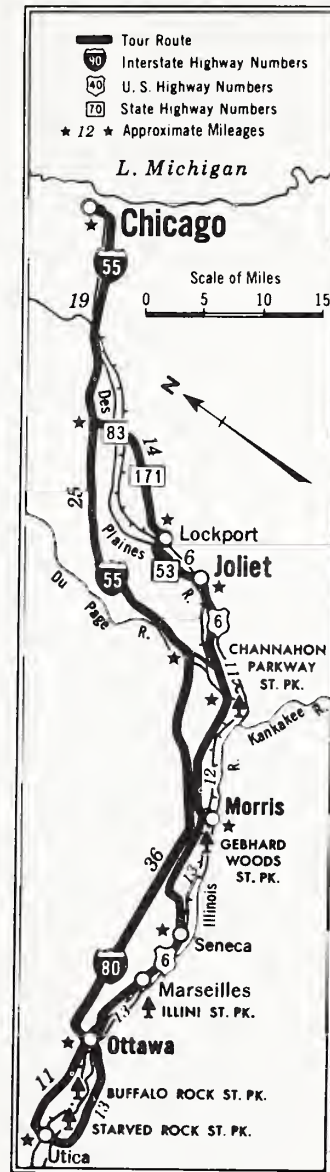
101m. UTICA. Here, you'll find a granite boulder with a life-size bas relief of Father Marquette as he said Mass for Kaskaskia Indians on Maundy Thursday and Easter Sunday of 1675, founding the first Christian mission in the Illinois country. From the Utica bridgehead, take River Road east along the north bank of the river. If you are lucky, you'll be able to watch a string of barges being locked through the STARVED ROCK DAM.

Just east of the locks, you'll see a four-story rectangular house built of large granite blocks. It was erected in 1852 as a STAGE COACH STATION on this main road between Peoria and Chicago. A Springfield lawyer, Abe Lincoln, patronized the inn while riding his circuit to the Ottawa court. Continue on River Road, past BUFFALO ROCK STATE PARK back to...

112m. OTTAWA. For the trip home, you go east to Interstate 80 and return to Interstate 55—a high-speed highway that takes you quickly back to...

192m. CHICAGO.

This series of tour suggestions is published on behalf of your local service station dealer by the AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE



TRIP 3

**You'll visit a famous
war museum,
the beautiful dells
of Matthiessen,
and the great fort
LaSalle built.**

A leg of this tour follows a section of the Hiawatha Pioneer Trail. The entire Trail runs through Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Travel the Trail on your regular vacation. But for now, begin your close-to-home tour from . . .

Om. CHICAGO. Drive south on Michigan Avenue to Grant Park, and then take Alt. U.S. 30 to Wheaton. Take Eisenhower Expressway to Wolf Road in Hillside, and then cutting south several blocks to Alt. 30, and continuing west through Wheaton to Winfield Road, then left to . . .

29m. CANTIGNY WAR MUSEUM. (Free. Closed Monday.) Established on the estate of the late Col. Robert R. McCormick, it has a World War I field trench, and dioramas recreating the battles of Cantigny, France, in 1919, and Omaha Beach, in 1944.

Return to Alt. 30, where the Hiawatha Pioneer Trail, which is well marked, takes you west to Route 59, where you jog south for several blocks, and then head west on Wilson Road to Batavia. A large rock monument in this picturesque country town marks the spot where its first settler, Christopher Payne, filed the original Kane County claim in 1833. From Batavia follow the trail markers down Route 25 into the Fox River Valley and...

40m. NORTH AURORA. Here the trail crosses the Fox River, where you'll see a dam and gushing waterfall. From the west bank of the river the trail briefly follows Route 31 south. You then take Route 56, west to Sugar Grove, then go south on Route 47 to U.S. 34, and west through Plano, Sandwich and Somonauk, to Route 23 and south to...

80m. INDIAN CREEK MASSACRE, announced by a marker just past the Baker crossroad. Near here on May 20, 1832, Potawatomi Indians massacred 15 men, women and children of the Indian Creek settlement. From Route 23 swing onto U.S. 52, and drive west to...

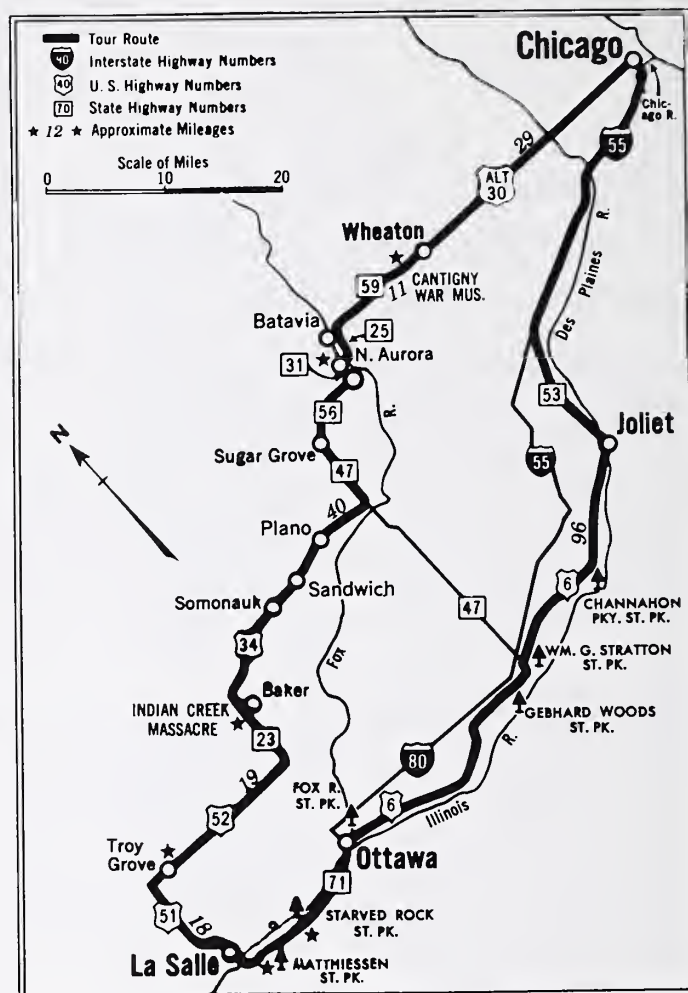
99m. TROY GROVE. Here one of the Wild West's great heroes, James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok, was born. A monument to this pioneer scout, who was killed in Deadwood, August 12, 1876, salutes him as an "upholder of law and order" who "contributed largely in making the West a safe place for women and children."

From Troy Grove it's just 2 miles west to U.S. 51, which takes you to LaSalle, home of **LASALLE-PERUGLESBY JUNIOR COLLEGE** and **ST. BEDE JUNIOR COLLEGE**. The Pioneer Trail is well marked through here, and 7 miles southeast of LaSalle off Route 178 is...

117m. MATTHIESSEN STATE PARK. This is one of the state's most exciting nature areas, and prized by camera bugs, botanists and geologists. The area was once home of the powerful Illini Confederation of Indians. It contains 400 varieties of plant life.

The main feature is the **DELLS**, a magnificent gorge nearly 200 feet deep and 50 to 100 feet wide, through which you can hike and explore such caves as the **DEVIL'S PAINT BOX**, and **GIANT'S BATH TUB**. There are large picnic areas here, and shelters built like log block houses. Take Routes 178 and 71 northeast to...

120m. STARVED ROCK STATE PARK. Near here in 1675, Father Marquette, the 38-year-old Jesuit missionary, founded the Mission of the Immaculate Conception, first within the present bounds of



Illinois. Here the explorer, La Salle, then 36, built the great fort that became the westernmost French outpost. His lieutenant, Henri Tonti, took over the fort after La Salle's death and used it as a base of operations in organizing the Illinois Indians to help New France fight the Iroquois. Located at the lowest rapids on the Illinois River, the fort controlled the passage from Canada to the southwest until the French abandoned it in 1691.

Today a stone stairway leads up the rock, and a monument marks the site of the original Fort St. Louis. The rest of the park is rich in Indian relics, including **SKELETON CAVE**, where a pre-Columbian burial

ground has been uncovered. From nearby Ottawa, the Pioneer Trail follows U.S. 6 past four more state parks to Joliet, which was named for the French geographer and church organizer who turned explorer. Take Route 53 north from Joliet to Interstate 55 (closely paralleling the Illinois, Des Plaines, and Chicago River routes followed by Marquette, Joliet, La Salle and Tonti) to...

216m. CHICAGO.

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TRIP 4

Follow the footsteps of Abe Lincoln through the Illinois that he loved.

THIS tour takes you to the birthplace of Carl Sandburg, Abraham Lincoln's biographer, and to places important in Lincoln's life. Part of the tour lies along the Lincoln Heritage Trail, which winds through Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. Perhaps some future year you'll like to spend a vacation along the Trail.

0 MILES, MOLINE. Start at the intersection of U.S. Highway 150 and John Deere Road. Drive six miles east on Deere Road to the new John Deere Administrative Center, designed by Eero Saarinen. There are weekday tours (no charge) at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Then take Deere Road back to U.S. 150 and drive south to...

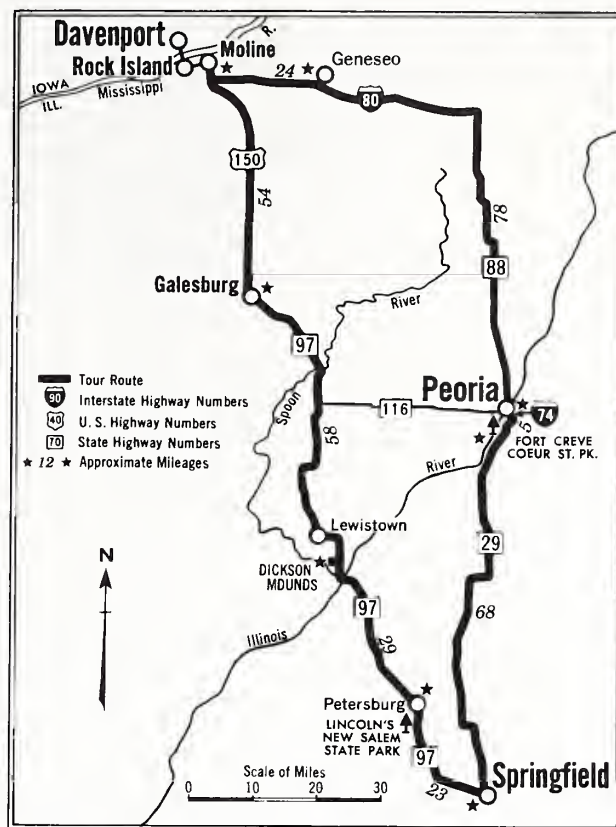
54m. GALESBURG. At 331 East Third Street is the **BIRTHPLACE OF CARL SANDBURG**, full of the poet's memorabilia. It's open daily, 9 to 12, and 1 to 5, and Sundays, 1 to 5. No charge. **KNOX COLLEGE** is in Galesburg, and you can see the window in Old Main where Abe Lincoln crawled through to reach the speaker's platform and debate with Stephen Douglas. Just south, and east of Galesburg, leave U.S. 150 and travel south on Route 97 to...



112m. DICKSON MOUNDS, in the rolling Spoon River valley near Lewistown. More than 200 skeletons of people, buried a thousand years ago with their possessions, are uncovered and displayed in the original positions. The large excavation, over which a building has been erected, is open daily, 8 to 5, no admission charge. Continue south on Route 97 to...

141m. PETERSBURG, where you enter the Land of Lincoln. Two miles south is **NEW SALEM STATE PARK**, the restored log village which gives an authentic glimpse of Lincoln's frontier life. Here he chopped logs, served as postmaster, and courted Ann Rutledge. There are 23 log cabin buildings, reproduced as they were in 1837. Stay on Route 97 to...

164m. SPRINGFIELD. Street markers, bearing Lincoln's profile, will direct you to the main



places of interest. Note especially the State Capital, the Illinois State Museum, and the railroad depot, where he bade farewell to the people of Illinois as he left to become President. At Eighth and Jackson streets is Lincoln's shuttered frame home. It is open daily from 9 to 5, as is the tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, where Lincoln, his wife and three sons are buried. Near Lincoln's tomb, pick up Route 29 and bear north to...

232m. FORT CREVE COEUR STATE PARK. This picturesque state park harks back to the days when the French controlled this territory. Here, LaSalle built the first French fort in Illinois in the 1600's. Continue north on Route 29 to the Interstate 74 Expressway. Follow Interstate 74 into...

237m. PEORIA. At the Knoxville Ave. (Route 88) exit proceed north to the intersection of Route 88 and Prospect Road. Here there is an eating place called Vanachen's Junction. Built from an old depot, it has a cab-

bage stack locomotive at the front door, along with baggage trucks and block signals. Diners sit on old railroad coach seats, and meals are served to the accompaniment of actual railroad sounds. The rear end of a caboose is one serving area, and for more refined dining you may choose accommodations in two plush private rail cars. Open 11 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., and 5 to midnight daily. Closed Sundays.

At the Vanachen intersection, continue right on Prospect Road, to **GLEN OAK ZOO**. A circus featuring animal acts is performed daily. Return to Route 88, and drive north until you reach Interstate 80, and turn west. The last stop is...

315m. GENESEO. This town has maple-shaded streets and a bandstand in the park. Try to stop on a Tuesday night during the summer months, when there is always a band concert in the park, and an ice cream social (all the home-made cake and ice cream you can eat, and pay only what you think it's worth.) After the concert, stroll around the beautiful old tall-spired Congregational Church, just across the street from the park. Continue west on Interstate 80 to...

339m. MOLINE... and home!

TRIP 5

To a paddlewheel steamer, "Petunia City" and a town U.S. Grant made famous.

THIS exceptionally beautiful scenic drive takes you to a park overlooking the Mississippi River and the town where U. S. Grant grew up. Take along a camera and plenty of film, for there are lots of things to photograph.

There are interesting starting points all along this tour, but suppose you start at...

0 MILES. DAVENPORT. At the foot of Main Street you can take a ride on an excursion boat. Then, travel east on River Street (the Mississippi rolls east and west, instead of north and south, through Davenport) to Fourth Street. On the left is the point where the first bridge stretched across the Mississippi River. Lincoln, then an obscure lawyer, defied the bridge in court when angry steamboat men said it was a threat to navigation. Lincoln won. Continue on River Street, which becomes U.S. 67, through Bettendorf into Pleasant Valley, where your nose will tell you

you're in the heart of some of the nation's best onion-growing land, to...

14m. LECLAIRE, which once had more steamboat pilots per capita than any city in the world. The **BUFFALO BILL MUSEUM** (the old scout was born at the edge of town) is an interesting LeClaire attraction. From LeClaire, keep on U.S. 67 north to...

37m. CLINTON, where the giant paddlewheel steamer **Rhododendron**, owned by the city's park board, is a nostalgic sight on the riverfront. Keep on U.S. 67 north from Clinton until you reach the intersection of Route 64, where you will turn east into Sabula. Cross a long causeway, and you'll probably see long-legged herons plucking fish from backwaters. From Sabula, bear north on Route 64 and cross the river into Illinois at...

59m. SAVANNA. Here you

join Route 84. Three miles north of town is **PALISADES STATE PARK** overlooking the Mississippi River. The park offers well-marked



hiking trails, camping and picnic facilities. Travel north on Route 84 then west on U.S. 20, through country that reminds many of the Rhine Valley to...

91m. GALENA, the Victorian jewel which Ulysses S. Grant left to go to war. Clinging to scenic bluffs, Galena is a treasury of old homes. The **GRANT HOME** on Bouthillier Street and the **OLD MARKET HOUSE** are state memorials. The city abounds in antique and gift shops. Downtown, don't miss the **OLD COUNTRY STORE**

and the **GRANT LEATHER SHOP**, both excellent restorations. To return to our main tour, take U.S. 20 east to...

140m. FREEPORT, scene of one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. A marker points out the exact site. Take Route 26 south to Route 64. Travel east on Route 64 to...

174m. OREGON. Here markers will lead you to **WHITE PINES FOREST STATE PARK**, which offers a rustic lodge and camping facilities. Across Rock River from Oregon is **LOWDEN MEM. STATE PARK**, where you'll see Lorado Taft's towering statue of Chief Black Hawk. Continue south now on Route 2 through Grand Detour, where John Deere built his first plow, and where his old home still stands, to...

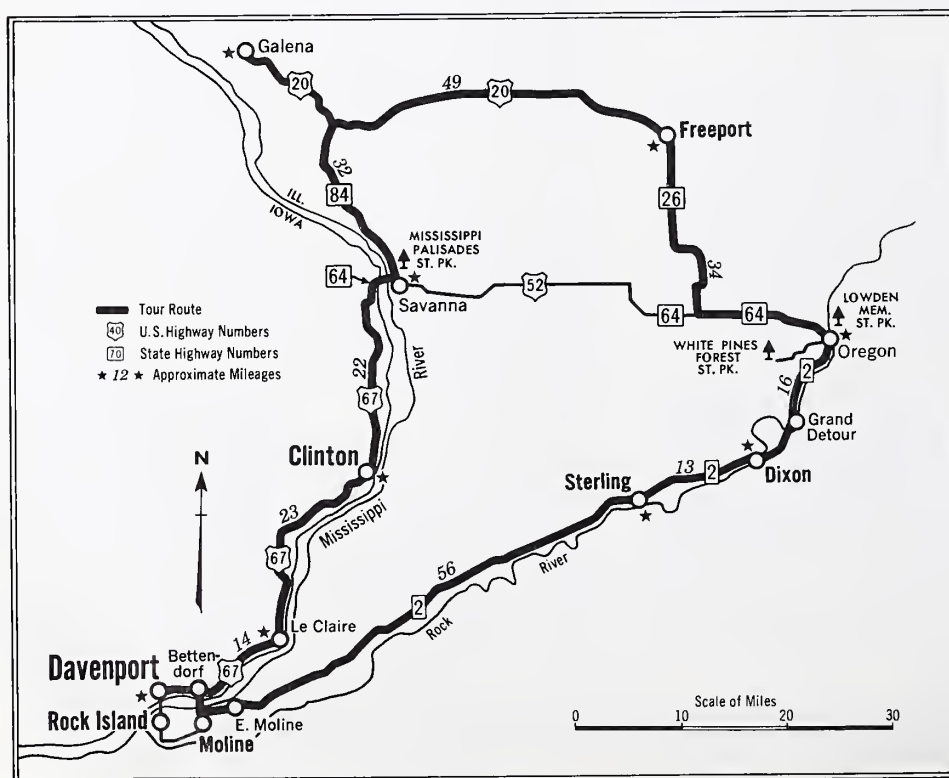
190m. DIXON, the "Petunia City," where hundreds of thousands of the flowers bloom each summer. Esplanades between the sidewalks and streets are planted with the flowers. From Dixon, our tour continues on Route 2 to...

203m. STERLING, on the Black Hawk trail. Sinnissippi Park, which has a number of Indian burial mounds, is especially beautiful. Still on Route 2, travel south and west through Silvis, where the Rock Island Line has its sprawling rail yards, through East Moline and bridge to Bettendorf and back home to...

259m. DAVENPORT.



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TRIP 6

Down the scenic Rock River to the Indian stand at Starved Rock.

HERE is a one-day tour which visits important Indian country, and follows the path of the beautiful Rock River to the scene of the first Lincoln-Douglas debate. This is an area rich in scenic attractions as well as historical associations, so be sure to bring your camera and plenty of film. It will be a busy day for you and your family, and a big picnic is in order along the way.

0 MILES. START at State St. and South Church in Rockford, and follow Illinois Route 2 to Oregon. Cross the Rock River on Route 64 and turn north on a county road for . . .

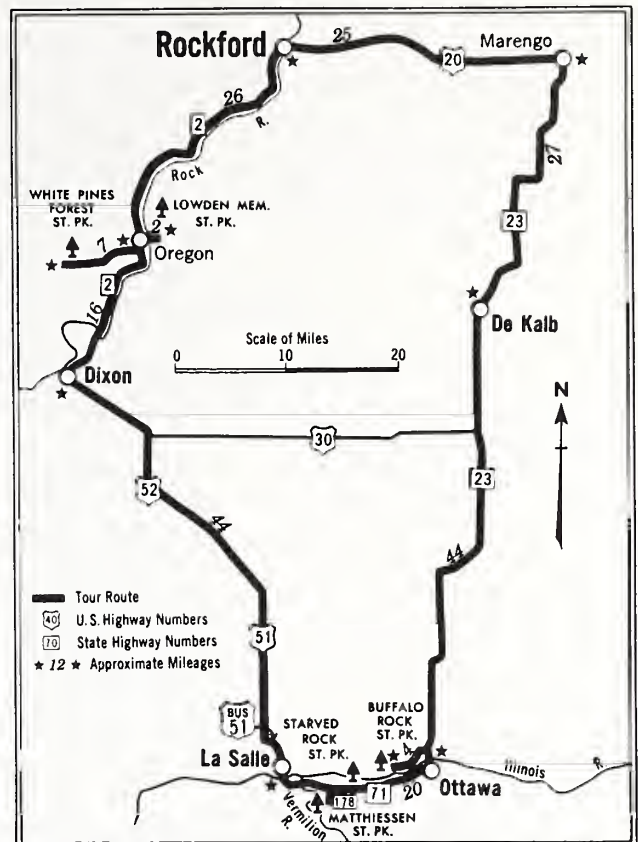
28m. LOWDEN MEMORIAL STATE PARK. Located right on the east bank of the river, this fine preserve of more than 200 acres is noted for its 48-foot concrete statue of the great Indian chief, Black Hawk. The monument towers more than 250 feet above the river. Return to Oregon and continue south on Route 2, then turn west on a county road for . . .

37m. WHITE PINES FOREST STATE PARK. This large tract of almost 400 acres includes moss-covered cliffs and the only remaining stand of virgin white pine in the state. Retrace your route toward Oregon and continue south on the highly scenic Route 2.

60m. DIXON. The southernmost point of the Black Hawk Trail, this was the site chosen by John Dixon for his trading post and tavern. An interesting statue of Abraham Lincoln is found here, depicting the former President as a youthful captain in the Black Hawk War. It was during this conflict, in 1832, that Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and Zachary Taylor met near the site of the **DIXON BLOCKHOUSE**. Now follow U.S. 52 to its junction with U.S. 51. Continue south to U.S. 6 and into . . .

104m. LA SALLE. Once an important stop on the old Illinois and Michigan Canal, this town is the home of the well-known "Big Ben" clocks. From here drive south on Ill. 351. Turn east on Route 71, then south on Route 178 to . . .

111m. MATTHIESSEN STATE PARK. Here you can explore canyon trails and the beautiful falls of the Vermilion



River, and probe the many caves in the area. Be sure to see the prehistoric stone sculpture and the reconstructed pioneer blockhouse. Return to Route 71, and drive east to . . .

116m. STARVED ROCK STATE PARK. This rugged and heavily wooded park on the Illinois River is noted for the huge rock formation which rises 125 feet above the water. Originally the site of a fort built by La Salle, the rock was abandoned and later became a refuge for a band of Illinois Indians. Surrounded by their enemies, they climbed to the summit of the rock and ultimately died of starvation and thirst. Excursion boats operate on the river all summer. Now continue east along Route 71 to . . .

124m. OTTAWA, on the Illinois River. Take time to look at the **BOYCE MEMORIAL**, the Boy Scouts' National Memorial in honor of the group's founder.

Washington Park was the scene of the first of the crucial debates between Lincoln and Senator Stephen Douglas. From the northern part of the city take a county road west to . . .

128m. BUFFALO ROCK STATE PARK. Though small in area, this is an unusual spot because of the Buffalo Rock itself, a former Indian stronghold, and also because of the herd of buffalo which are protected here. There is ample room to explore trails, and a scenic road leads to the top of the rock. Return to Ottawa and turn north on Route 23 to . . .

176m. DE KALB, center of a rich farming section and noted for its orchards and nurseries. Drive on Route 23 to Marengo and the intersection with U.S. 20, which you will follow west back to . . .

228m. ROCKFORD, and the end of a day to remember. You and your family have enjoyed an afternoon in lovely parks and have walked the same streets Lincoln walked.

TRIP 7

To the Mississippi Palisades and the last stand of the white pine forests.

HERE is the perfect trip for a perfect outing in the country. You'll snap lots of pictures of Illinois' most glorious parks and visit the scene of the Lincoln-Douglas debate and the site of the Black Hawk Treaty. Part of the tour runs along the Hiawatha Pioneer Trail, which you may wish to explore on your regular vacation. The Trail winds through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

0 MILES. START at State and Main Streets, in Rockford. Drive west on U.S. 20 to . . .

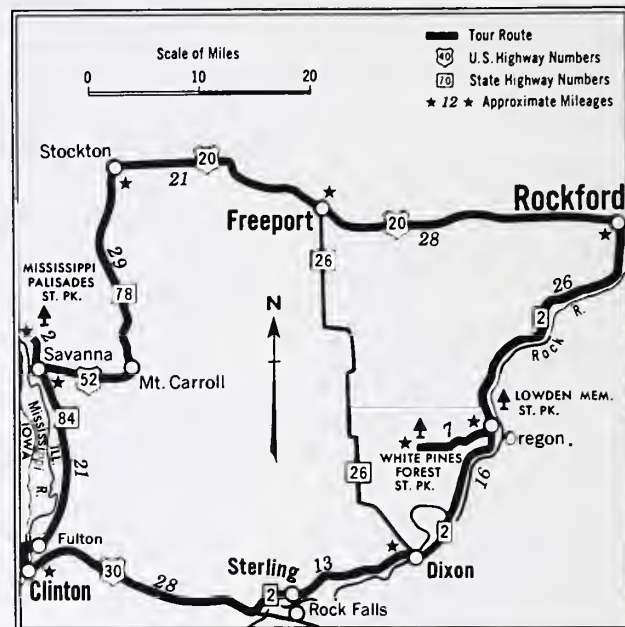
28m. FREEPORT. It's only a boulder you'll see, but it marks the site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate of 1858. According to historians, it helped make Lincoln president and hastened the start of the Civil War. Take time to observe the old stone home which houses the Stephenson County Historical Society, at 1440 S. Carroll Ave. The trees surrounding the home were brought west by covered wagon. Follow U.S. 20 to . . .

49m. STOCKTON. Turn south here on Route 78 to Mt. Carroll, then proceed west on U.S. 52 to . . .

78m. SAVANNA. This is a thriving rail center for the truck-farming crops destined for Chicago. It is also a turn-off point north, via Route 84, for . . .

80m. MISSISSIPPI PALISADES STATE PARK. The almost 1300 acres of this park are dominated by a series of rugged cliffs rising above the river. The terrain is heavily wooded, and has a number of deep canyons to explore. Unusual rock formations include the Indian Head, Twin Sisters, and Bob Upton's Cave. Foot and bridle paths are clearly marked. This is a perfect spot for a snack. Now return to Savanna via Route 84 and continue south to U.S. Alt. 30, turn west and go through Fulton to U.S. 67 in Iowa to . . .

103m. CLINTON. This town was once one of the more important lumbering towns in the region. When prime timber gave out, the village managed to convert to agriculture, and is today a center of rich farming coun-



try. Turn east here on to U.S. 30 to Route 2 for . . .

131m. STERLING. This town, together with adjacent Rock Falls, offers a splendid view of the Rock River. Now continue east on Route 2 to . . .

144m. DIXON. The LINCOLN MEMORIAL marks the site of the Dixon Blockhouse, an important negotiating site during the Black Hawk War. Jefferson Davis, Zachary Taylor and Abraham Lincoln met here in 1832. An unusual statue of Lincoln as a youth dressed as a frontier soldier, is worth a picture for your album. Drive north on Route 2 to the south edge of Oregon and turn west on a well-marked country road to . . .

167m. WHITE PINES FOREST STATE PARK. Just when you think you have seen all the matchless views possible in a one-day trip, you enter this land of moss-covered cliffs and the only remaining stand of virgin white pine forest in Illinois. There are children's playgrounds and a lodge which invites a rest or a bit of refreshment. Be sure to have film for your stop here, for these great trees are fast disappearing from the mid-western scene. Now return to Oregon. Cross the Rock River on Route 64 and take an unmarked road north to . . .

174m. LOWDEN MEMORIAL STATE PARK. Dominat-

ing the landscape in this exceptionally attractive park is the 48-foot concrete statue of Black Hawk, which towers more than 250 feet above Rock River. The children will enjoy the tame deer in the park reservation. This might be a perfect spot for bringing out that picnic basket again.

Retrace your route back to Oregon and continue north on Route 2. The last leg of your trip is always close to the Rock River, and passes through interesting farm country on your way to . . .

200m. ROCKFORD. In one short day you and your family have shared a remarkable variety of experiences.



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TRIP 8

**Tour
U.S. Grant's
boyhood home, see
mementoes of his
career...Visit
scenic state parks
along the way.**

PIONEER HISTORY and natural beauty vie for your attention during this relaxing trip through northern Illinois.

START. Enter the Dwight Eisenhower Expressway at Canal Street, then drive west to the north turnoff on the John F. Kennedy Expressway and northwest to the junction with the Northwest Tollway. Continue on the Tollway to Bus. U.S. 20 and on into ...

84m. ROCKFORD. Grouped together in this city are the **BURPEE ART GALLERY** and **NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM**, with exhibits of Indian artifacts, fossils and minerals; the **SINNISSIPPI PARK GARDENS** and **RIVER FRONT ARBORETUM**; the 20-room **TINKER SWISS COTTAGE** on Kent Street, the **Swedish Historical Society Museum**. Take U.S. 20 west into ...

112m. FREEPORT. Lincoln and Douglas debated here in 1857. The historical and farm museums on South Carroll Street, and the **RAWLEIGH ART MUSEUM** on East Main Street are worth visiting. Continue west on U.S. 20, 12 miles to Route 73, then north through Lena and west on an unmarked highway to...

128m. WADDAMS GROVE. Here in June, 1832, soldiers and Indians skirmished during the Black Hawk War. Continue on to Nora and turn west to enter ...

139m. APPLE RIVER CANYON STATE PARK. Stop for a family picnic in one of the most scenic of Illinois parks. A marker shows where the Galena stagecoach

used to stop a century ago.

Proceed south on unnumbered road to return to U.S. 20. Drive west on U.S. 20, passing through the Terrapin Ridge section to ...

170m. GALENA. Built on five levels and called "the town that time forgot," Galena was a booming lead mining and port city in the 1830's. Bring a camera to snap the **OLD MARKET HOUSE** (1846) ... the **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN** and **GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES** ... the pioneer **DOWLING STONE HOUSE** (1826) ... the picturesque and still operating **DESOTO HOUSE HOTEL** ... and the restored **ULYSSES S. GRANT HOME**. The latter, a two-story brick house contains the china and silver the Grants used in the White House. You may also wish to visit the **1812 CEMETERY** ... **AMOS FARRAR'S CABIN** and the underground hiding rooms ... the **GRANT LEATHER SHOP** a restoration of U. S. Grant's father's shop ... the **GALENA GAZETTE**, dating to 1834. You'll want to poke in a few of the many antique shops, or find the site of the old docks which once hummed with trade. Grant's pre-war home is worth a visit, as is the **Galena Historical Museum**. We leave Galena and return south on U.S. 20 to the Route 84 junction, covering a stretch of...

182m. THE GREAT RIVER ROAD. We drive only a few miles of the total 557 miles of the River Road in Illinois. The Road begins in Canada and runs to New Orleans on both sides of the Mississippi. A few miles north of Savanna, we turn off at ...

198m. MISSISSIPPI PALISADES PARK. Limestone cliffs give visitors a clear view of the island-dotted river below. The park has Indian mounds and trails, and strangely shaped rock formations. There's a cave where a boy, Bob Upton, once hid for days from Indians on the warpath. Take U.S. 52 east to Polo, then east on an unmarked highway to ...

237m. WHITE PINES FOREST STATE PARK. Here giant pines tower above the shallow water fords. Continue east on an unmarked highway to Oregon, cross the Rock River on Route 64, and take an unmarked road north along the river to ...

246m. LOWDEN MEMORIAL STATE PARK. Here you'll see the 48-foot-tall concrete statue of an Indian chief atop the bluffs 250 feet above the **ROCK RIVER**. Retrace

the route to 64 and continue east to St. Charles and then south on Route 31 to Alternate U.S. 30. Then east again to Winfield Road and ...

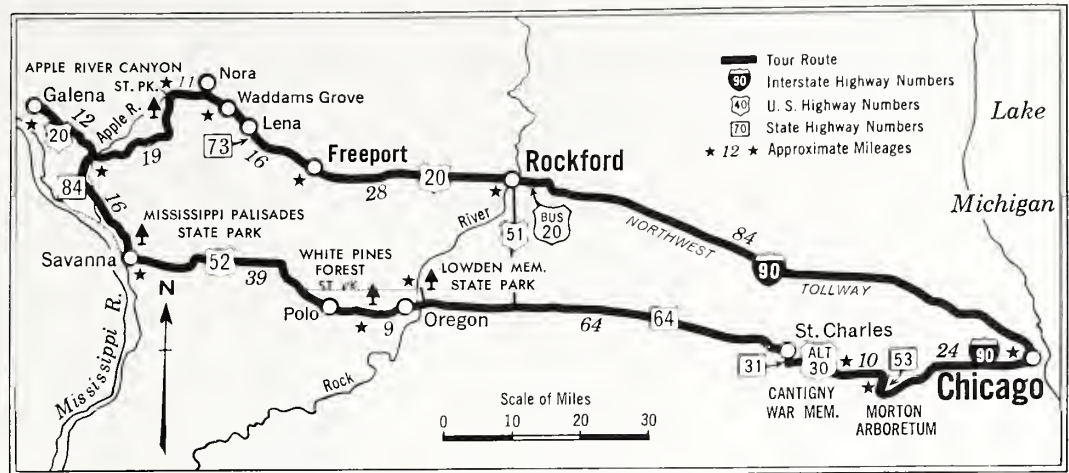
310m. CANTIGNY WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM OF FIRST DIVISION. A public park and museum founded by the late Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the **Chicago Tribune**. From **CANTIGNY MUSEUM** drive east six miles to the junction with Route 53, then south three miles to ...

320m. MORTON ARBORETUM. This is a 1425-acre living museum of woodland plants. The arboretum was founded in 1922 by a member of the Morton Salt family. There is a 50¢ charge if you explore the area by car—free if you park and walk. Just south of the entrance, take the East-West Tollway and the Eisenhower Expressway (I-90) east 24 miles to your starting point ...

344m. CHICAGO.

★

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TRIP 9

On this inspiring one-day drive to the unspoiled Rock River country, even Whistler's Mother looks younger!

"**ROCK RIVER** was a beautiful country. I loved my towns, my corn fields, and the home of my people. I fought for it. It is now yours. Keep it as we did."

So spoke Black Hawk, war chief of the Sauk and Fox, as he accepted exile in 1833 after his defeat in the Black Hawk War.

We've done fairly well in obeying Black Hawk's mandate, as you'll discover in a drive along the Black Hawk Trail (Route 2) — the paved road through the Rock River country, from the Wisconsin-Illinois line to the Tri-Cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline on the Mississippi.

START. Leaving Chicago, take the Kennedy Expressway to the Northwest Tollway (Interstate 90) and through a rolling terrain to . . .

36m. FOX RIVER. Here an interchange (15¢ toll) on either side of the river will take you on a short side trip to . . .

38m. ELGIN. Here the **LAURA DAVIDSON SEARS ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS** has a museum, open during the school year, with portraits of George Washington, by Stuart and by Peale; religious subjects by Bellini and by Benjamin West; two Corot pastorals; an Inness landscape; and "On the Beach—Ostend" by James McNeil Whistler, with his mother as the central figure in a beach crowd. (She is younger here than in "Whistler's Mother" hanging in the Louvre.) Then back to the tollway to the Rockford Plaza, and exit here. Take Business U.S. 20 to . . .

85m. ROCKFORD. Here you may side trip 7 miles to **ROCK CUT STATE PARK**, a recreation area with facilities for camping and picnic-

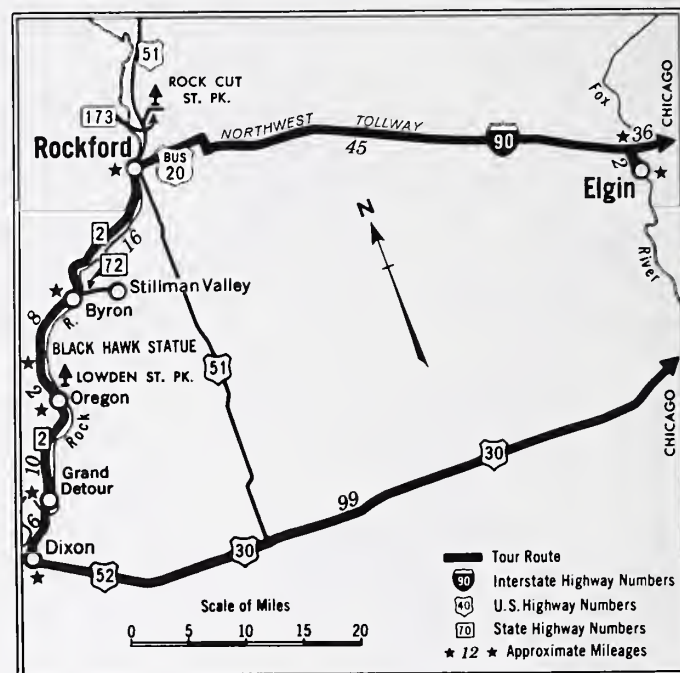
ing. Turn north on U.S. 51 and right on Forrest Hills Road to Harlem Road and the park. Retrace to Rockford. Resuming your journey here, go south on to **BLACK HAWK TRAIL** (Ill. Route 2.) You are soon on the west bank of the Rock River. There are turnouts where you can enjoy the scenes free of traffic responsibilities. In 16 miles, you'll pass through . . .

101m. BYRON, named for the English poet by its New England founders in 1835. In **STILLMAN VALLEY**, 5 miles east on Ill. 72, is a monument to twelve soldiers killed in the first bloodshed of the Black Hawk War. Soldiers under Major Isaiah Stillman shot at Indians carrying a flag of truce and then ran in panic from the attack they provoked. The name of the battle was Stillman's Run, no credit to America's military glory.

Continuing south along the Black Hawk Trail, you'll soon see on a bluff across the river . . .

109m. BLACK HAWK STATUE. The figure towering above trees, arms crossed under a folded blanket, is 48 feet high and 300 feet above the river. It is an idealization of the American Indian by Lorado Taft, named later for Black Hawk. Driving another mile into Oregon you may park to examine more Lorado Taft sculpture, including the much admired **SOLDIERS MONUMENT**, in the Court House Square. Across a bridge to the east side of the Rock River is the approach to . . .

124m. LOWDEN STATE PARK. This park contains the Black Hawk statue you saw earlier looking down upon the river. It also is the site of the **EAGLE'S NEST ART COLONY** founded in 1898, which numbered Lorado Taft and Poet



Harriet Monroe among its members. It is also the site of the Oregon Campus of Northern Illinois University.

Driving south again on the Black Hawk Trail, you come to . . .

121m. GRAND DETOUR, so named by the early French for the horseshoe bend in the Rock River canoe route. It's a neat little old village preserving many relics of its age. This is where John Deere in 1837 built the first steel plow, using an abandoned saw from a lumber mill. His homestead and blacksmith shop comprise a free museum open weekdays. The last town on your Rock River tour is . . .

127m. DIXON. This town is built on hills at a narrow place in the Rock River where John Dixon opened a tavern, a trading post and a ferry service in 1830. It attracted early settlers with its water power for grinding grain. A state memorial marking the site of the **DIXON BLOCKHOUSE** includes Leonard Crunelle's statue of a tall, slender

recruit volunteer in the Black Hawk War, Abe Lincoln, a store clerk and law reader from New Salem. Regular army officers there at the same time included Jefferson Davis, later president of the Confederacy, Zachary Taylor, later to become president of the United States, and Robert Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil War.

From Dixon back to Chicago, on the fastest recommended route, is 99 miles, by way of U.S. highway 52 and then U.S. highway 30, to a four-lane divided expressway west of Aurora leading in four miles to the East-West tollway. The toll is 50¢ for 24 miles to the toll-free Eisenhower Expressway into the Loop at . . .

226m. CHICAGO.

★

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Show the kids where Lincoln lived, and the Assembly where he sat.

TRIP 10

ABE LINCOLN's indelible stamp covers much of this pleasant auto tour through the heartland of Illinois, which blends rich farmland with historic sites and buildings sure to interest children and parents. Much of it lies along the Lincoln Heritage Trail, a route of historic and scenic interest that passes through Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. Perhaps you'll drive the trail on some future vacation.

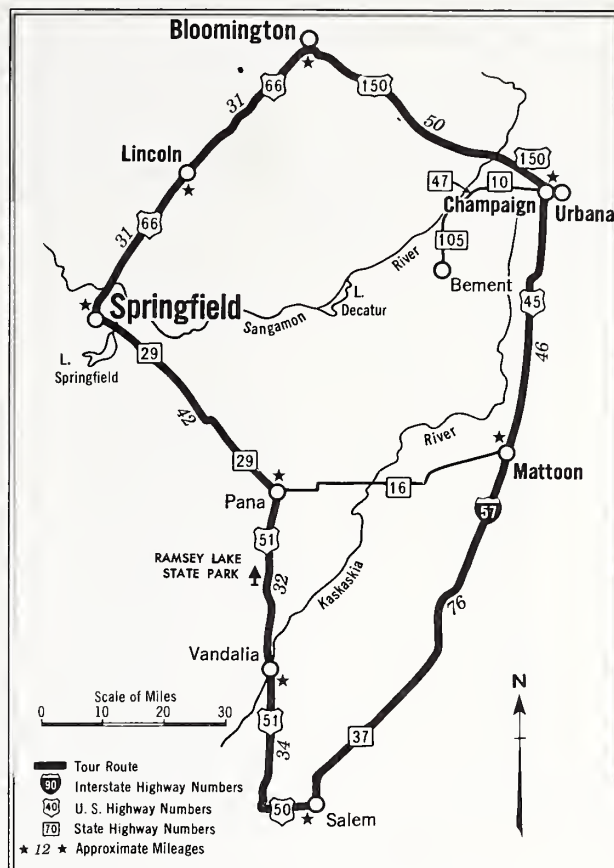
0 MILES. Leave Springfield, driving north on Ninth Street, U.S. 66, past the State fairgrounds to...

31m. LINCOLN. The only town christened by Lincoln himself, this was the place where in the 1840's Lincoln argued cases in the **POSTVILLE COURT HOUSE**. The original building is in the Henry Ford Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Michigan, but there's a replica here. Lincoln squeezed the juice of a watermelon on the ground to christen the town in August, 1853. **LINCOLN COLLEGE** was named with Lincoln's consent, and has a Presidential museum with Lincoln articles, including a campaign poster and letters. Marked sites include the Deskins Tavern where lawyers stayed a lot, which Lincoln bought in 1858, and the spot where Stephen A. Douglas spoke in September, 1858. From Lincoln, continue north on U.S. 66 to...

62m. BLOOMINGTON. Visit the handsome **DAVID DAVIS MANSION**, owned by a judge and friend of Lincoln, later appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court. If there's time, see the pleasant Illinois Wesleyan University campus. Continue southeast on U.S. 150 to...

112m. CHAMPAIGN-URBANA. This twin-city area is best known for the main campus of the University of Illinois, founded under the land grant act signed by President Lincoln. Of particular interest is the inverted saucer-shaped modern assembly hall, seating 16,000 students. If time permits, drive the 26-mile side trip via Routes 10, 47 and 105 to **BEMENT**, where Lincoln and Douglas met at the Bryan Cottage in July, 1858 to complete arrangements for their famous debates. From Champaign, pick up U.S. 45 south to...

158m. MATTOON. Named for William Mattoon, a railroad construction engineer, the town was surveyed in 1855 and incorporated six years later. Leaving this area of oil deposits and rich farmland, continue south on U.S.



45 and connect with Interstate 57 and Route 37 to...

234m. SALEM. The modest frame house at 408 South Broadway where William Jennings Bryan was born is a public museum. The great orator is immortalized in a statue in **BRYAN MEMORIAL PARK**, created by sculptor Gutzon Borglum. Salem itself was founded in 1823 as the halfway station on the Vincennes-St. Louis stagecoach run. Take U.S. 50 nine miles west to U.S. 51, then north to...

268m. VANDALIA. Here stands the fourth Illinois statehouse, built in 1837, long after Vandalia replaced Kaskaskia and became the second Illinois capital city. The handsome central stairway, recreated offices, and legislative chambers are as they were in 1834, when Lincoln arrived with only a \$200 loan to tide him over. On the southwest corner of the grounds is **THE MADONNA OF THE TRAIL**, a statue of a pioneer woman in sun bonnet with children, recalling the courageous women who came by covered wagon. If you have time, visit the **OLD STATE CEMETERY**, the first official Illinois burial ground, and **DEER SPRING**, where Lincoln retreated to meditate. There's an interesting collection of Lincoln relics in the city's library. Despite the efforts to keep

the Illinois capital here, Lincoln and his legislative committee decided in 1839 that the capital should be moved to the more centrally located Springfield.



Drive north on U.S. 51 past the scenic **RAMSEY LAKE STATE PARK** to Pana, then northwest on Route 29 back to your starting point...

342m. SPRINGFIELD.



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*For general travel data and a Lincoln Heritage Trail folder, write: Illinois Dept. of Business and Economic Development
Tourism Division
222 South College
Springfield, Illinois 62706*

Through country that inspired a poet to the scene of a Lincoln love story.

TRIP 11

FROM the prehistoric marvel of Dickson Mounds in Spoon River Valley to the site of LaSalle's Fort Creve Coeur and the Lincoln village at New Salem—these are parts of the adventurous Illinois story. All these and more, are along the route of this vacation-in-miniature from Springfield.

START. Begin at the STATE FAIRGROUNDS on Peoria Road, Springfield. Drive north past Carpenters Park on U.S. 66 to...

30m. LINCOLN, the only U.S. town with this name before Abraham Lincoln achieved fame as President. Honest Abe came to Logan County as circuit rider and rough-cut country lawyer, playing ball, pitching horseshoes and swapping yarns between legal work. The original POSTVILLE COURTHOUSE has long since been moved to Greenfield Village in Michigan, but the replica here, with its Lincoln documents and displays, is truly a national treasure. Visit the campus of LINCOLN COLLEGE, named for him the last year of his life. Youngsters will admire the town statue of "Lincoln the Student." After viewing it, drive north on Route 121 to Interstate 74. At EAST PEORIA turn south on Route 29 for...

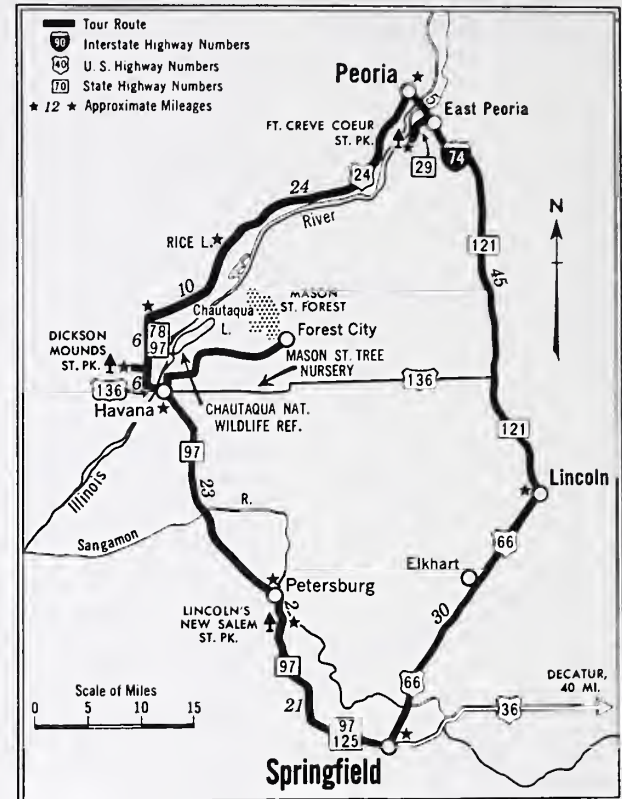
75m. FORT CREVE COEUR STATE PARK. Here you find a playland covering 86 acres, on a bluff high above the Illinois River. At this historic place Henri Tonti in 1680 built the first French fort in the state.

Return to East Peoria, where you can visit the CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY plant (week-days) and see how the giant "cats" are made. Now cross the Franklin Street Bridge for...

80m. PEORIA. Children will enjoy GLEN OAK PARK, off Prospect Road, especially the unusual modern zoo. You will enjoy the PALM HOUSE with its varieties of flowers in bloom. Downtown, the COUNTY COURTHOUSE has interesting paintings. You may want to drive to the campus of BRADLEY UNIVERSITY, where tours are available, and BRADLEY PARK, site of the Cornstock summer theatre-in-the-round. Leaving Peoria, turn south on U.S. 24, driving along the Illinois River. Soon you arrive at...

104m. RICE LAKE, the 2600-acre state conservation area. At the...

114m. INTERSECTION WITH ROUTES 78-97, turn south into the Spoon River Val-



ley, celebrated by poet Edgar Lee Masters, who spent his youth at nearby Lewistown. Continue south and turn off from Route 78-97 to...

120m. DICKSON MOUNDS STATE MEMORIAL, which tells a story of life in Illinois 500 to 1,000 years ago. Over 225 prehistoric Indian skeletons, together with pottery, arrowheads and ornaments, remain exactly as they were found. Continue south on Route 78-97 and, at U.S. 136, turn left and cross the Illinois River for...

126m. HAVANA. If you drive nine miles north on the Manito black-top road, you will reach the CHAUTAUQUA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, covering 4,400 acres. Nearby MASON STATE TREE NURSERY, helps produce seeds and seedlings for reforestation. If you continue on the Manito road, northwest of the Forest City you will reach MASON STATE FOREST.

From Havana, turn south on Route 97. Continue to...

149m. PETERSBURG, the town Abraham Lincoln surveyed

when it was established in 1836. Visit OAKLAND CEMETERY at the edge of town, where Ann Rutledge, his fiancée, the great love of his life, is buried. Just north of her grave is the grave of Edgar Lee Masters. You can also visit his home here. Next you reach...

150m. LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM STATE PARK. No matter how many times you visit Lincoln Village, there's always something new and different to look for and learn about this great American shrine. When your children leave the parking area and turn the bend between the trees for the first view of the log village, they will step back a century into a world their great-grandfathers may have known. Allow plenty of time and let them linger at the BERRY-LINCOLN STORE, stocked as it was in the short period when Abe tried his hand at shopkeeping; the RUTLEDGE TAVERN, where he talked with circuit-riding lawyers and met Ann Rutledge; the ONSTOT COOPERAGE, where he studied law by night in front of the fireplace.

Part of the beauty of New Salem lies in its outdoor setting overlooking the SANGAMON VALLEY. The reconstruction is a marvel in itself. Now turn home on Route 97-125. You're back in...

172m. SPRINGFIELD.

TRIP 12

See the town that Lincoln named,
the town that nicknamed him—
and places dearest to his heart.

ONE HUNDRED TWO YEARS after his death, Abraham Lincoln still stands a stovepipe hat taller than all the rest. The state where he cast his first vote, served in the legislature, was elected President, and was buried, is alive with memories of him. This enjoyable auto tour lets you travel with Lincoln from rail-splitter to President. You'll never forgive yourself if you don't bring your camera.

START. Leave Chicago on the Adlai Stevenson Expressway (Interstate 55 and U.S. 66), southwest, past Joliet, Pontiac, and Bloomington. You go through farm country, a coal mining area, and flatlands to...

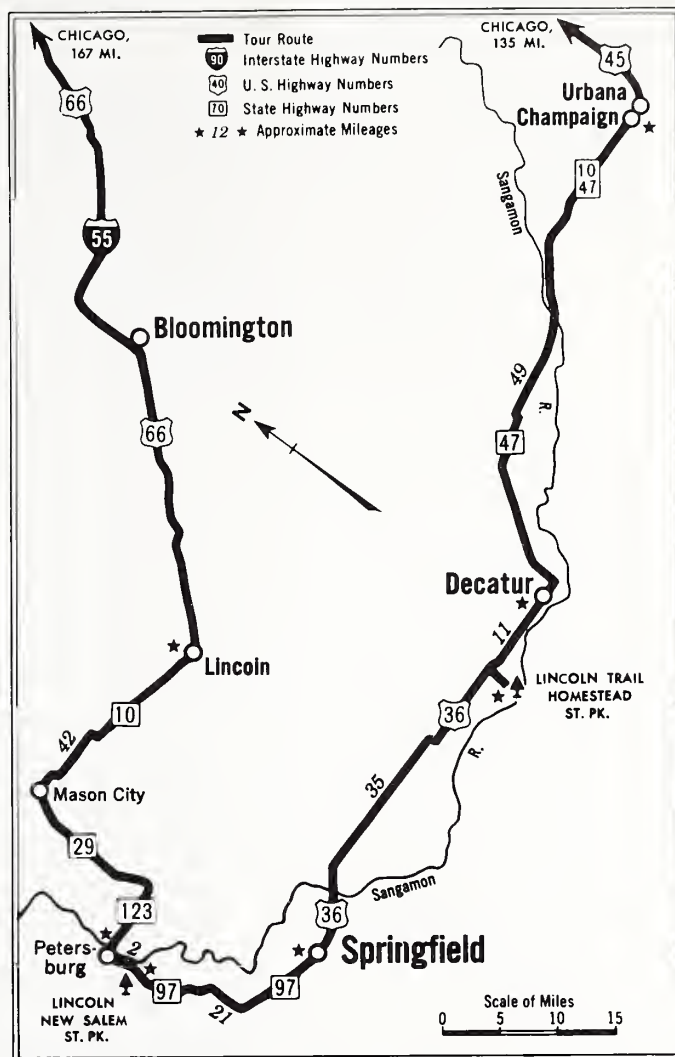
167m. LINCOLN. Follow the green markers through the town to such Lincoln memorials as the old POSTVILLE COURT HOUSE, where he served as a circuit-riding lawyer from 1847 to 1857, and sat as presiding judge in 1859. A monument at the railroad station marks the spot where on August 27, 1853, the young state representative used watermelon juice to christen the town, named for him by its developers. His funeral train stopped here May 3, 1865. Nearby is LINCOLN COLLEGE, ground for which was broken on February 12, 1865—his last birthday. From Lincoln drive west on Route 10, passing through fine antique country to Mason City, then south on Route 29, and west on Route 123 to...

209m. PETERSBURG. Here markers point the way to OAKLAND CEMETERY, where a wrought-iron fence surrounds an 1835 burial plot and a granite gravestone inscribed: "I am Ann Rutledge, who sleep beneath these weeds. Beloved of Abraham Lincoln, wedded to him, not through union, but through separation..." A few steps away is the grave of the poet, Edgar Lee Masters. His boyhood home in Peters-

burg is open to the public daily except Monday from 1 to 5 p.m. Route 97 takes you to...

211m. NEW SALEM. LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM STATE PARK. New Salem was founded by Ann's father, James Rutledge. Lincoln met her here. He lived here from 1831 to 1837. The log cabins of those days have been restored so the community looks just as it did when Lincoln was elected to the legislature from Sangamon County in 1834. You'll find DENTON OFFUTT'S STORE, where Lincoln worked, and JOHN CAMERON'S HOUSE, where he cast his first vote. You can see the home of Henry Onstott, the cooper, and his primitive barrel factory. Visit the homes of Martin Waddell, the hatter; Peter Lukins, the shoemaker; Samuel Hill, the merchant; and the Rutledge Tavern, as Lincoln saw them in the 1830s. The log building where he served as postmaster under President Andrew Jackson is still a post-office. There is also a state supervised recreation and picnic area here, an overnight lodge, and camping grounds. Continue on Route 97 to...

232m. SPRINGFIELD. This became the state capital under a bill introduced by Lincoln during the 1836-37 legislature. The Capitol (under restoration), with its massive dome and walls 17 feet thick at the base, where Lincoln made his "house divided against itself" speech is now a state shrine. Lincoln moved here in 1837, married Mary Todd in 1842, and moved in 1844 into the only home he ever owned. It, too, is maintained by the state and may be visited free of charge. Arrows throughout the city direct you to these shrines, and to OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, where Lincoln rests with his wife and three of their four sons. Other points of interest here are the GOVERNOR'S MANSION, the CAPITOL, and various state offices. In leaving Springfield take U.S. 36 east to...



where, on March 15, 1830, Thomas Lincoln settled with his family on the bank of the Sangamon River. Abe, then 21, drove one of the family's three wagons over from Indiana. Continue on U.S. 36 to...

278m. DECATUR, soybean capital of America. This is where Lincoln was nicknamed The Rail Splitter. From here drive northeast on Route 47 and Route 10 to...

327m. URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. Here's the main campus of the UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. The time you

can spend touring this interesting campus depends on how early you left home, and whether you're making it a one- or two-day trip. U.S. 45 north from Champaign connects with the Adlai Stevenson Expressway, and from here it's home, the shortest way.

462m. CHICAGO.



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TRIP 13

Cross the Mississippi into legend with Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer.

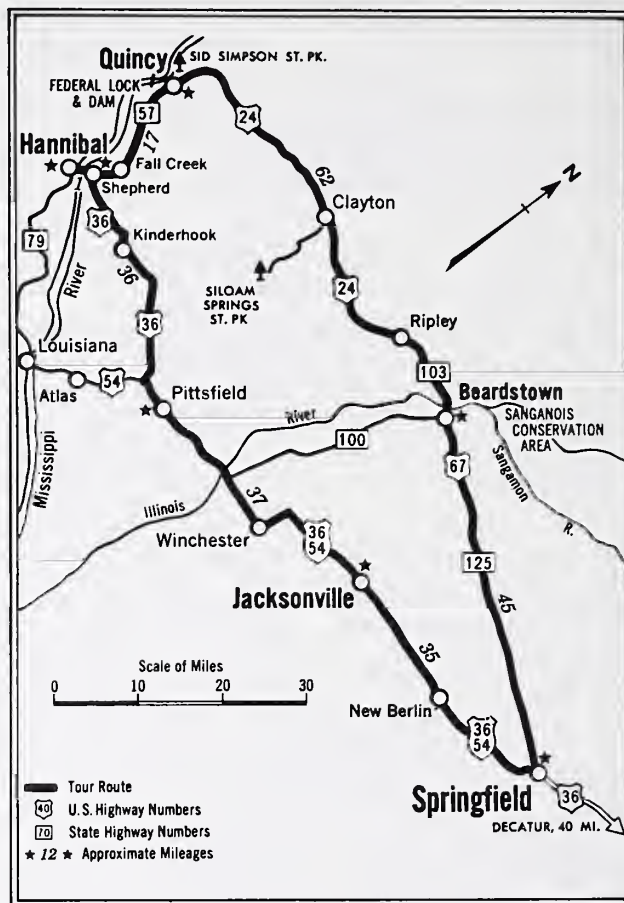
THE wonderful world of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn comes alive on this pleasant circle tour, an auto drive that takes you to Mark Twain's home town on the Mississippi.

0 MILES. START in Springfield at DOUGLAS PARK on Jefferson Street. Drive northwest on Route 125 to U.S. 67 across the Lincoln country into . . .

45m. BEARDSTOWN, where Abraham Lincoln and catfish cooking are both discussed reverently. Lincoln surveyed for a railroad here, piloted flatboats from the mouth of the Sangamon to New Salem and returned often to visit as a circuit lawyer. You can see the marker near the river on the spot where he was commissioned a captain in the Black Hawk War. Visit the CITY HALL, built in 1844 as the county courthouse, where Lincoln appeared in the famous "Almanac Murder Trial" of 1854, successfully defending his client, Duff Armstrong. The original courtroom looks much as it did in his day—and the trial is usually re-enacted by townsfolk every July. In 1858 Lincoln and Stephen Douglas delivered campaign speeches from separate platforms in the City Square.

Sportsmen in your clan will enjoy a trip to SANGANOIS CONSERVATION AREA. Turn west on Route 103 to RIPLEY, then continue on U.S. 24, to ramble through the Illinois hills. Just south of CLAYTON (on an unnumbered county road) lies SILOAM SPRINGS STATE PARK, an old Indian village site and former health resort, with good smallmouth bass fishing in CRAB APPLE LAKE. Follow U.S. 24 to . . .

107m. QUINCY. Visit WASHINGTON PARK to see the beautiful bronze plaque designed by Lorado Taft to commemorate the sixth Lincoln-Douglas debate. On the west side of the park stands a statue of John Wood, explorer and early settler, who later became a Civil War general and Illinois governor. His handsome plantation-style mansion built in 1836 on South 12th Street, is now a historic MUSEUM. In the southwest part of the city, ERROKE INDIAN MOUND MUSEUM contains the excavation of one of many ancient burial mounds. SID SIMPSON STATE PARK lies north. Leave Quincy and turn south, past the FEDERAL LOCK and DAM on Route 57, bearing south through Fall Creek on an unnumbered county road to . . .



124m. SHEPHERD. Cross the Mark Twain Memorial Bridge. You're now in . . .

125m. HANNIBAL, the home town of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known as Mark Twain.

Follow the "Mark Twain Trail" and you will recognize the real places that became immortalized in fiction in "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." Start with the white-frame Clemens home, at 208 Hill Street, often called the "TOM SAWYER HOUSE," and the adjoining memento-filled MUSEUM. Next to it, you'll see the MEMORIAL GARDEN, with the statue of young "Tom."

Across the street, you'll find the BECKY THATCHER HOUSE, with Becky's parlor and bedroom restored. After touring them, drive to CARDIFF HILL, at the end of North Main Street, to see the lifesize "TOM AND HUCK MONUMENT" and the MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE, the only lighthouse on the Mississippi. Drive to RIVERVIEW PARK on the River bluffs, to see the statue of Twain himself.

Two miles south along the RIVER ROAD you will come to MARK TWAIN CAVE, where Tom and Becky were lost and where Tom and Huck found the buried treasure. Return over the MARK TWAIN MEMORIAL BRIDGE and proceed east on U.S. 36, through Kinderhook. Continue to U.S. 54 and drive east to . . .

162m. PITTSFIELD, where Massachusetts pioneers came to Illinois and settled. Continue across the Illinois River through WINCHESTER, where there is a fine statue of Stephen A. Douglas. Keep east on U.S. 36 and U.S. 54 for . . .

199m. JACKSONVILLE, home of Illinois College, founded in 1829. See red-brick BEECHER HALL, the oldest college structure in the state. Lincoln often spoke here in the 1850's, and Jacksonville, before the Civil War, was an important station on the Underground Railroad. The town is the site of the ILLINOIS SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL, founded in 1848, and the ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, founded in 1839. MCMURRAY COLLEGE is here.

Continue east on U.S. 36-54 through NEW BERLIN home to . . .

234m. SPRINGFIELD.

TRIP 14

Follow in Lincoln's footsteps to the "Madonna of the Trail"

ALL OVER America parents dream of tracing with their children the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln. This tour, which lies along part of the Lincoln Heritage Trail, traces parts of it. On your regular vacation drive the entire Trail. It runs through Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

0 MILES. START in Springfield. By all means visit Lincoln's home here, the only one he ever owned. It still contains some of his possessions. Drive east on U.S. 36 past RIVERTON and DAWSON to . . .

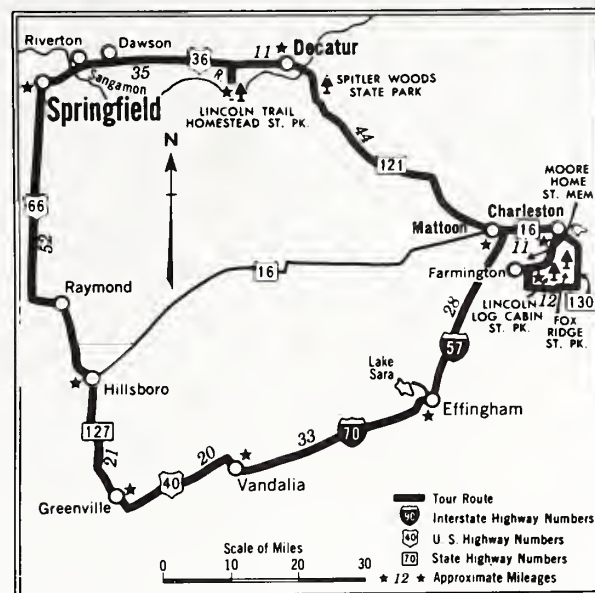
35m. LINCOLN TRAIL HOMESTEAD STATE PARK. Watch for the marker, then turn three miles south to the scene of Lincoln's first home in Illinois. Return to U.S. 36 and continue east to . . .

46m. DECATUR. This community is filled with Lincoln memories. In the muddy clearing now called Lincoln Square, the family camped after the hard ox-cart journey from Indiana, and here Abe later made his first political speech. See the log courthouse in Fairview Park where he argued cases and practiced law. Head southeast out of Decatur on U.S. 36 for six miles, then turn right (due south) on Route 121 past the beautiful primeval forest of SPITLER WOODS STATE PARK. Continue on Route 121 to . . .

90m. MATTOON. Here you can see the original Civil War flagpole of the camp where U. S. Grant took command of his first troops. Proceed east on Route 16 to . . .

101m. CHARLESTON. This town has been a county seat since 1831, when it was settled by Kentucky and Tennessee pioneers. Visit THE FAIRGROUNDS, where a marker points out the site of the fourth Lincoln-Douglas debate of 1858. The COURTHOUSE SQUARE was frequented often by Lincoln when he practiced law. Drive through the campus of EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, known for its Lincoln studies. Turn south on Route 130 past LAKE CHARLESTON and FOX RIDGE STATE PARK. After ten miles, follow markers 2 miles to . . .

113m. LINCOLN LOG CABIN STATE PARK in Goose Nest Prairie, where you can see a faithful reproduction of the last home built and occupied by Lincoln's ever restless father. The fence is the very type Lincoln built as a rail splitter. You



can linger for a picnic at the Park. On this loop, following the markers and passing through Farmington, you will also visit MOORE HOME STATE MEMORIAL. This is the house where Lincoln had dinner with his stepmother for the last time in January, 1861, before leaving for his first inauguration. Here also is old SHILOH CEMETERY, where Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln are buried. Return to Charleston and Route 16. Continue west to Int. 57. Drive on Interstate 57 heading south. This takes you into Illinois dairy-farm country. The next stop along your route is . . .

163m. EFFINGHAM. For outdoor recreation, LAKE SARA, seven miles northwest, offers boating, fishing, camping, swimming and picnic sites. Drive southwest on Int. 70, to . . .

196m. VANDALIA. This was the third capital of Illinois. Abraham Lincoln held a seat in the General Assembly here—in company with Stephen Douglas. Lincoln arrived in 1834 as one of Sangamon County's representatives, after winning his second try for election. You can visit the building which served as Capitol from 1836 to 1839, including the Supreme Court room where Lincoln received his license to practice law. It was erected at a cost of \$16,000 in an effort to keep the capital at Vandalia; but the famous "Long Nine"—with Lincoln in the lead—were largely responsible for the move to Springfield.

The MADONNA OF THE TRAIL MONUMENT, at 4th and Gallatin Streets on a corner of the State grounds, is one of twelve erect-

ed by the Daughters of the American Revolution along the "National Old Trails Road." Drive west on U.S. 40 for eighteen miles, then turn right on Route 127 to . . .

216m. GREENVILLE. Here you will find the nation's oldest evaporated milk plant. Continue north on Route 127 to . . .

237m. HILLSBORO. This was one of Lincoln's favorite stopping places in his travels on horseback or stagecoach between Springfield and Vandalia. In 1844 he delivered a speech before the county courthouse (the building still stands) and engaged in one of the great debates with Douglas at the fairgrounds in 1858. Continue on Route 127 through Raymond to the intersection with U.S. 66 and turn north for . . .

289m. SPRINGFIELD.



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Illinois Dept. of Business
and Economic Development
Tourism Division
222 South College
Springfield, Illinois 62706

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ABOUT ILLINOIS**

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maps on Illinois Heritage Trails,
write to:*



HIAWATHA PIONEER TRAIL

*Hiawatha Pioneer Trail Council
Cherry Valley, Illinois 61016*



LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL

*Lincoln Heritage Trail Council
Box 1403, Springfield, Illinois 62705*

*For detailed brochures on your special
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DIVISION OF TOURISM

*Department of Business and
Economic Development
Room 400B, State Office Building
Springfield, Illinois*

GENE GRAVES
Director

OTTO KERNER
Governor



LINGOLM HEKITASTE
TRAIL (ILLINOIS)

DRAWER 12A

ILLINOIS IN GENERAL

